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## LOCAL NOTICES.

**It is a Well Known Fact**

That persons purchase drugs and medicines where every preparation sold can be relied upon. They are also inclined to supply themselves with soap, perfumery and toilet articles at such places as they can find the greatest variety from which to select. The above facts account for the rush to Jos. Fleming's, 81 Market street. He keeps the largest, the best, and the cheapest stock ever brought to the city, and will dispose of it at prices to satisfy the public.

**Pure White Lead and Oils**

Can be purchased cheaper at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, than at any other place in the city. Remember the place, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. tf

**For Sale or Rent.**

A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, at Homewood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office. tf

**Notice.**

A large stock of White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes of all kinds, Colors of every description, dry and ground in oil, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, &c. The White Lead is strictly pure, more durable, warranted to cover more surface, and will be sold at such prices as will defy successful competition, at Joseph Fleming's, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

**Dutcher's Dead Shot**

For Bed-Bugs.
Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

**Country Merchants**

Will save money by purchasing their drugs and medicines at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. tf

**Dooley's Chemical Yeast Baking Powder**

Has been pronounced the best ever offered to the public and well deserves that reputation. It is perfectly harmless and the ingredients entering into its composition so carefully combined that no trouble is experienced in producing good biscuits, rolls, pastry, &c., every time. It is only necessary to use half as much as those of ordinary manufacture, consequently it is cheaper. Will not spoil in any climate if kept dry. For sale by all grocers. MWF

**Look at our Prices.**

New Hair Switches, all colors, 15c.
Fine Linen Fans, 15c., &c.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, 38 to 63c.
Fine Valenc. Lace Handkerchiefs, 50 to 63c.
Real Crochet Lace Collars, 25c.
Silk Grenadine Veils, 25c.
Fine Embroidered Cords a $2 50, worth $5.
White Goods of all kinds, also, Nottingham Lace Curtains, cheapest in the city, at I. Rosenbaum & Co.'s Philadelphia Emporium, 78 Market street.

**Gorham Manufacturing Company.**

Providence, R. I., Sterling Silver Ware and fine Electro-Plated Ware. This Company has the most extensive and complete Silver-Ware Factory in the world, and employing the best talent in designing, modelling and finishing, are, with the aid of ingenious labor-saving machinery, enabled to produce in large quantities, and at the lowest prices, goods beautiful in design and unsurpassed in finish, the fineness of which they guarantee to be of sterling purity. U. S. Mint assay, July 1, 1861.

| Trade Mark for STERLING. | Trade Mark for Silver. | Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. | GORHAM MFG CO |
|---|---|---|---|

The Daily Commercial.

## PERSONAL.

JUDGE F——(BY QUILP.)

R. C. P——a judge would be:
And worthy Governor?
Consents from modesty.—
And in the appointment we see
Not the least incongruity:
Cause and candidate both agree
In this—a modest pair they are,
"Necessity—*knows no law.*"
—*Boston Post.*

John Russell Young, late managing editor of the *Tribune*, has gone to the far west to seek new pastures in Arizona and New Mexico—sterile fields for "Napoleonic" journalism.

The Duke of Hamilton, Eugenie's cousin, has been ordered not to show himself any more at the Tuileries. He had lately a terrible attack of delirium tremens, brought on by copious libations of French cognac.

James M. Mason, of the late Confederate firm of Mason & Slidell, has returned to Winchester, Va., where for the future he intends to reside. This is something to be noted. They all come back—these "distinguished Southerners." Mason, Slidell and George N. Saunders—the head and tail of the rebellion are about all that remain now.

Prince Felix Salm-Salm will shortly fight a duel with the critic who alluded to the tender relations said to have prevailed between the Princess Salm-Salm and poor Maximilian.

Mr. Sam. Ward, iron-clad merchant, invited General Butler to his little dinner party at Washington a few evenings ago, but the general could not be induced to leave the table he was engaged.

Robert Bonner returns an income of $188,841; James Gordon Bennett, $186,500; Edwin Booth, $83,736; August Belmont, $97,000; Peter Cooper, $90,000; Hamilton, $81,536; Fletcher Harper, $89,511; James Harper, $58,074; John Harper, $58,066; William, $128,966; Alexander T. Stewart, $3,039,218. All these reside in the Eighth District of New York.

Anna Dickinson is said to be worth $100,000. She is still engaged in that unhappy "struggle for life."

A New York paper mentions the following fashionable wedding soon to come off in that city: On the 1st of June, in St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, a daughter of Ex-Mayor Godfrey C. Gunther will lead her hand to Mr. Miller, of New York. Ex-President Tyler's daughter is to be married in New York June 26, to Mr. Semmes, "the privateersman's loan" of New York. On the 8th of June Commodore Vanderbilt's granddaughter is to marry Mr. McNamee, of New York. The wedding is to be solemnized in St. John's Church, Staten Island.

Dr. Spring, of Boston, weighed 585 pounds and had a foot of 13 inches in length and 14½ inches in length.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* speaks of Solomon as an "individual with whom wisdom was a specialty."

Carlotta's fixed idea is, that she is still in Mexico. She never tires of saying to her attendants, "all of you are poisoners; but I am watching you too close for you to do me any harm." For a while she absolutely refused to take any food but such as her sister-in-law, the Queen of Belgium, had already had in her mouth. The kind hearted Queen fed her in that way for five weeks.

A New York paper announces that A. T. Stewart has become a convert to the Roman Catholic religion, and will be in open communication with that church in a week. It is also reported that Stewart has given a large donation to the Sisters of Charity, recently.

Princess Louise, of England, sent a bust of Victoria, executed with her own hands, to the Royal Academy of Stockholm, and the President of that institution made a flunky speech about it, hoping every artist in the kingdom would appreciate the great honor conferred on the art.

Gen. Sickles has addressed a note to the State Department acknowledging the receipt of his commission, and notifying the Department of his acceptance of the Spanish mission. He proposes to take his departure in about a fortnight, and will reach Madrid by the 1st of July, at which date the commission of Minister Lake expires.

Secretary Seward arrived in Philadelphia on Monday, and purposed remaining several days at the Continental. His visit is of a purely professional character, in reference to an important lawsuit which he has been engaged as counsel in connection with Eli K. Price, Esq.

Chief Justice Chase is now holding court at Charleston, S. C. He will go from there to Aiken in that State, where his daughter, Mrs. Governor Sprague, is now residing. Governor Sprague, accompanied by his "gulde, counselor and friend," Pet. Hamlin, will reach Aiken this week from Memphis.

The Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., late of the Third Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, now colleague, and practically successor of Albert Barnes, a great lover of the New School men in the times of the Separation, in the First Church in Philadelphia, occupied the pulpit in Dr. Thomas L. Hastings's Church, West Forty-second street, near Sixth avenue, New York, Sunday morning. A large number of Commissioners were present with the families by whom they are entertained.

A London letter says: Miss Susan Denin, who came to this country some time ago, unheralded, and as quietly took an engagement as the Surrey Theater, has worked her way to a high position in theatrical regard. Her personation of "Leah" is, of course, second to that of Miss Bateman, but Miss Denin has never been seen in this character, Miss Denin would have been pronounced magnificent, from all appearances, she will soon find her way to an establishment of higher rank, and if she pursues her present admirable course, she cannot fail to become an established favorite.

Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker are to be married early in June, at the house of Mr. J. H. McVicker, at Long Branch.

Anna Dickinson is going to California, on a lecturing tour.

The last European mail brings intelligence of the death, at St. Petersburg, of Sir Charles Wentworth Dike, at the age of fifty-eight. He was the son of that Charles Wentworth Dike who once owned and edited the London *Athenæum*, and was himself brought up to journalism under his father's eye. He will be remembered by Americans better by his authorship of the work on "Great Britain," which was published last year. He leaves a son and namesake, now in Parliament, aged twenty-five.

Julia Ward Howe presided over the "New England Woman's Suffrage Association" at its meeting in Boston on Tuesday.

That distinguished convert, the Marquis of Bute, is edifying the dwellers of Jerusalem by his piety and his liberality. He passes long hours in tears and prayer at the various spots where the lead and the Passion are said to have posed to have been enacted. His lordship's almoner, Monsignor Capel, has been preaching in Italy to large bodies of pilgrims before going to numerous English and American creeds.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black had his arm crushed by a railroad accident near Louisville, Kentucky. He is now reported as rapidly recovering from the accident.

Comptroller Connolly has left town to attend the wedding of his son, Colonel T. Townsend Connolly, who is to be married to one of the fair daughters of Pittsburgh, Pa. He will be absent during the week.—*N. Y. Com. Adv., of Tuesday.*

A New York paper announces that Mr. Lizzie Major case is amicably settled. Spain will make a formal apology to the United States for the capture and imprisonment of an American citizen, Annibel, and also make proper compensation to him.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1869.

PENNSYLVANIA POSTMASTERS.

The following additional Postmasters for Pennsylvania have been appointed by Mr. Cresswell:

Shade Furnace, Somerset county—Joseph C. Bean, vice Jacob Shaffer, resigned.
Fort Allegheny, McKean county—A. N. Lillibridge, vice L. B. Lillibridge, resigned.
Sheiocta, Indiana county—George W. Kelly, vice J. J. Anthony, resigned.
Water Street, Huntingdon county—Wm. Davis, vice S. S. Wareham, removed.
Youngstown, Westmoreland county—John Baker, vice J. F. Watterson, removed.
Mahoning, Indiana county—J. R. Klister, vice W. W. Brilhart, resigned.
Ray's Hill, Bedford county—S. Nycam, vice John B. Reynolds, resigned.
Porterfield, Venango county—W. L. Keefer, vice J. Porterfield, resigned.
Oleopolis, Venango county—J. V. Collins, vice E. G. Crawford, resigned.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Samuel H. Styrnes Consul at Zurich. The following Postmasters have been appointed: R. P. Lord, Portsmouth, O.; W. H. Louderwell, Cumberland, Md.; A. H. Reed, Marshall, Mich.; John Chandler, Coldwater, Mich.; James M. Reed, Steubenville, O.; L. M. Cox, Thornton, Ind. Uriah Bruner has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at West Point, Nebraska; John Meanshaw, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Third District; George Moore, Collector of Internal Revenue, Tenth District, Indiana; Newton Cooper, Collector of Internal Revenue West Virginia.

RECEIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The internal revenue receipts for the month in dates were $16,252,796. The customs receipts from the 18th to the 22d, inclusive, were $2,677,451.

NO NEWS.

Dispatches from Admiral Hoff to the 19th inst., contain no intelligence concerning the progress of the Cuban insurrection.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Now here, accompanied by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner Parker, had an interview with the President to-day.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Indian Commission has passed resolutions declaring it expedient for its members to recommend persons for appointment in the Indian Department. Messrs. Stuart, Farwell, Dodge and Campbell were appointed a commission to co-operate with the government officers in the purchase of goods and supplies for the department. The Board resolved to divide into three Commissions for the purpose of visiting the Indians, viz.: Northwestern Division, Welch, Farwell and Toby; Western Division, Campbell and Stuart Hall; Southern Division, Bruiot, Bishope and Dodge.

GEN. GARFIELD,

Of the Census Sub-Committee, arrived to-day. The Committee will be in session several weeks, preparing forms for the next census, which will include mining and the condition of the freedmen in connection with industries, acreage and crops. Bills and tables will be ready for Congress soon after the commencement of the next session.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

It appears from the report of the Special Commission appointed by the President to examine the two Pacific Railroads that $6,771,-710 will be required to bring the Union Pacific up to a first class road, measured by the standard of the best eastern roads, or $6,629 per mile, and that $8,711,942 will be required by the Central Pacific Road to the same end, or $9,062 per mile. The aid extended to each Company was: Union Pacific, $27,120,000, or an average of $36,200 per mile, and Central Pacific, $26,076,00, or an average of 35,109 per mile. Each Company has of course issued first mortgage bonds of equal amount.

Mark Twain says Horace Greeley once tried to made a living as writing master, and failed. His copy was, "Virtue is its own reward," and his scholars got it, "Washing with soap is wholly absurd."

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1869. NO. 219.

## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## WASHINGTON.

### THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

**Examination of Diplomatic Correspondence—The Neutrality Question—Claim Against Beauregard, and he Presents a Counter Claim—The Next Census—Case of the Quaker City—Minister McMahon Protected by the Allies.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1869.

**The Alabama Claims.**

All of our earlier diplomatic correspondence with foreign governments is undergoing close examination by the administration, and as a result the members of the Cabinet are questioning whether in the position we may assume concerning the settlement of the Alabama claims we can rest our demands upon England to any great extent on her early recognition of belligerency, without in the first place running great risk of being beaten in the argument, and in the second place unnecessarily shackling ourselves. The correspondence referred to shows that on the 12th of June, 1861, Lord Lyons explained to Mr. Adams that England in issuing the proclamation of the month before really intended to be strictly neutral; that Mr. Adams wrote on the 21st that a desire to be perfectly neutral inspired Her Majesty's Minister, and that Mr. Seward in reply virtually declared that there was no special cause for trouble on account of the proclamation at that time. On the 17th of June, 1861, the Spanish proclamation of neutrality was issued. On the 15th of July Minister Schurz wrote to Mr. Seward as follows, concerning his first interview with the Spanish Secretary of State: "Senor Calderon Collanter then asked me whether the declaration of neutrality on the part of Spain in regard to our domestic troubles was satisfactory to my Government. I replied that the Government of the United States asked for and expected from foreign powers nothing but to be left to dispose of our domestic controversy as it deemed best. As to the declaration of neutrality on the part of Spain, I had received no expression of opinion from my Government, and that I thought it would be considered satisfactory." On the 5th of August, Mr. Schurz wrote to Mr. Seward: "In pursuance of the instructions contained in your dispatch, I addressed a note to Senor Calderon Collanter, a copy of which is hereto annexed. I would have solicited an interview with the Secretary for the purpose of explaining to him the satisfaction with which the President and people of the Queen was received by the President, had he not been absent from the Capital." The note of Mr. Schurz to the Spanish Secretary of State, to which he refers, contained the following regarding the proclamation:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
MADRID, July 5, 1861.

SIR—Yesterday I received a dispatch from the Secretary of State of the United States, informing me that the President has read with the greatest satisfaction the proclamation of Her Catholic Majesty concerning the unfortunate troubles that have arisen in the United States, and therefore has sincere pleasure to express to your Excellency the high sense which the President entertains of Her Majesty's prompt decision and friendly action upon this occasion.

In thus carefully reviewing all arguments which have been lately brought prominently to public notice, the only purpose of the administration is to find the strongest position which the government can take and successfully maintain.

**A Bill Against Beauregard.**

Third Auditor Clark, finding an old claim of government against Gen. Beauregard of ten dollars and a fraction, has sent a bill against Beauregard in reply sends a bill against the government of $165 50 for transportation upon an order of the War Department in January, 1861, to proceed from Washington to New Orleans. He also communicates the information that his resignation as an officer was regularly accepted in February, 1861.

**The Census.**

The sub-committee on the census had a meeting to-day, five members being present. They found matters well advanced. Dr. Haugh, of New York, who took the census of that State for two years, and who was put in charge of census matters in the Interior Department for this special occasion, has prepared a number of very valuable schedules for the consideration of the Committee. Commissioner Capron has submitted plans for collecting all information pertaining to agricultural interests. Mr. Walker, of the treasury, assisted by a person detailed from the Internal Revenue office, has prepared methods for that part of the work concerning all the financial condition of the nation.

**The Quaker City Case.**

At an interview of the Spanish Minister, Mr. Roberts, with Secretary Fish, the latter communicated the decision that a libel of the Court in the case of the Quaker City took the case out of the jurisdiction of the departments here. At first Mr. Roberts was quite dissatisfied with the course he supposed was to be taken, and expressed the opinion that our neutrality laws should be more strictly enforced, but the Secretary soon convinced him that the Department was doing all in its power in the matter. The fact is as presented by a high official to-day that the bearing of the question upon the Alabama negotiation has made a strict enforcement of our neutrality laws a matter of interest as well as principle with the Administration. The Spanish Minister made his complaints upon the supposition that the vessel was to be armed. Some correspondence has passed between Secretary Fish and Mr. Roberts, which shows that the Administration holds vigorously to the Monroe doctrine, and will protect all communications in a firm spirit in effect that while our authorities would do their utmost to enforce the neutrality laws he would not attempt to disguise the fact that so far as Cuba is concerned the sympathies of the Government were all with the revolutionists.

**Minister McMahon.**

The government has at last received information from Mr. Webb that Minister McMahon was under the protection of the allies at Ascension about March 30th.

**Spain Will Apologize.**

The Lizzie Major case is amicably settled. Spain will make a formal apology to the United States for the capture and imprisonment of an American citizen, Annibel, and also make proper compensation to him.

## PRESBYTERIANISM.

### The Old and New School Assemblies

**Report of the Committees on Reunion—The Subject Debated in Both Bodies.**

OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

NEW YORK, May 27.—In the Old School Presbyterian Assembly to-day, the Committee on Church Union made a report, of which a full synopsis was sent this morning. A concurrent declaration was also reported, which gives all ministers and churches the same standing in the united body as now; says all imperfectly organized churches must become thoroughly Presbyterian within five years; boundaries of Presbyteries are to be adjusted by the United General Assembly; the official record of the two branches is to be preserved, but no rule or precedent shall be of authority until approved by both bodies or established by the united body, unless it affects rights of property. The corporation rights of the two assemblies are to be consolidated as far as practicable; the several committees and Boards consolidated impartially. The Board of Publication of the United Church is to revise the edition so as to exclude invidious reflection. The theological seminaries, now under Assembly control may be transferred to the care of one or more adjacent Synods, and it shall be the duty of all judicatories, ministers and people of the united Church to preserve peace, and so far as consistent with their convictions of duty, conform practice to the general custom of the church prior to the controversies which resulted in separation. The report was accepted and addresses made by Rev. Dr. Musgrave, Rev. Wm. Plumley, Rev. Dr. Spring, and Rev. Dr. Skinner, of Fort Wayne, in favor of its adoption.

At the afternoon session, Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller, while in favor of reunion, objected to some features of the basis, such as the admission of Congregational Churches to representation, and the declaration in regard to the Board of Publication, who would publish nothing contrary to the standard of the Presbyterian Church.

Judge Kennedy spoke in favor of reunion, and was followed by Henry Day, of the Committee of Conference, in advocacy of the report, which he said was the first unanimous action upon the subject that would be presented.

NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

In the New School Assembly the committee on the report of delegate to Scotch and Irish Churches made a report, indorsing the suggestions contained therein, especially in relation to the maintenance of closer correspondence and more friendly relations with sister churches in the British Isles.

A resolution proposing some liturgical changes, which formed part of the report, was put aside for future consideration.

The Mileage Committee recommended that each delegate be paid $10 per day and actual expenses be paid in full at once. Adopted.

The report on reunion was then submitted. Its discussion was at once entered upon, Judge Strong, Rev. Dr. Hall and Rev. Dr. Adams, in favor of its adoption, the feeling of the Assembly being decidedly unanimously in favor of the report.

At the afternoon session Rev. Dr. Hancock, Rev. Dr. Sunderland and others spoke on the same side.

THE BASIS OF REUNION.

The Presbyterian conference committees on reunion reported the basis of reunion this morning, which is that such reunion, under the style of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, shall be on doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis; that the Old and New Testaments be acknowledged as the word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice; the confession of faith to be adopted as the standard of doctrine, and discipline of the church shall be approved as containing the principles and practice of Presbyterian government; the Assembly to consist of the several Presbyteries, and their votes thereupon shall be given in the meeting of the two General Assemblies to be held in Pittsburgh the second Thursday of next November. If two-thirds then be found favorable, then the two bodies shall become one thereby, consolidate committees and take other necessary action for the interest of the church. The second Sabbath in September is recommended as a day of prayer for the whole denomination.

## NEWS SUMMARY

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

The United States revenue taxes of the St. Louis district for the fiscal year ending May 31st, amount to $5,818,153.

The collections made by the Internal Revenue in the Louisville District during the year ending May 31st, will exceed $4,000,000.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives passed Wednesday afternoon, nearly unanimously, a resolution that the General Assembly has full confidence in the patriotism and abilities of his Excellency, Governor Ambrose E. Burnside; and in the wisdom of his counsels in his course, patriotism and loyalty, and hold in grateful remembrance the gallant and valiant gallantry of the officers and soldiers of Rhode Island during the formidable rebellion.

A dispatch from Fort Smith, Arkansas, says occurred at Williamson, Wayne county, New York. Stephen Burton, a respectable citizen, died on Wednesday last from an overdose of chloroform, administered on Friday last. It is suspected that his grave had been violated, and the tomb was examined. The body had been dragged out of the coffin, had its throat cut and concealed in the woods. Dr. Brout, of Onarga, has been arrested, with two students, and held to answer for the crime.

Kate Fisher, the actress, was in court in New York Wednesday, on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by Mrs. Wm. Wolfe, of Scotland, in having it is alleged, stolen a watch worth two hundred dollars. She denied the charge and the decision in regard to the case was finally arranged that he should hold Kate Fisher in the sum of $1,000 in default of which she would be committed to prison.

Scott & Munson, the absconding Wall street grain merchants, have swindled to a larger extent than was at first reported, their total fraudulent transactions amounting to $91,000. Thomas Kennedy, Van Pelt & Co., and the Guaranty Indemnity Company are represented to be the heaviest sufferers.

A stock train arrived at Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday from Albany, *en route* to Providence, loaded with Texas cattle, which were found to be in a horrible condition. Twenty-three bovines were found jammed in one car, two of which had apparently been dead for some time. Twelve of the cattle were down and unable to rise, while all were evidently starving and had apparently been without food or water for days. All except the dead were unloaded, fed and exercised, and then started for Providence, arriving safely.

The income return list of last year for St. Louis is published, and shows only two hundred and one incomes of over five thousand dollars. Of the largest incomes, the following are the most prominent: John G. Rose, $210,000; Francis Whitlake, $140,000; John Whitlake, $120,000; Joseph Whitlake, $30,000; L. L. Ashbrook, $40,000; H. Ashbrook, $40,000; Jas. Ashbrook, $40,000, all these gentlemen are pork packers; James H. Lucas, $102,000; John G. Copelain, $70,000; Andrew Christy, $57,000; C. H. Buck, $52,000; Daniel Catlin, $47,000; F. O. Day, $44,000; Robert Campbell, $70,000; James Fisk, $51,000; R. Crawford, $39,000; Henry Hoffman, $31,000; Wm. Hamilton, $30,000; N. Loeffler, $30,000; Henry Shaw, $41,000; Wm. McKee, $33,000; Alex. Kelsey, $50,000; A. Knight, $50,000; Jos. Weil, $31,000.

The fifty-fifth anniversary of the American Tract Society of Boston was held yesterday. Senator Wilson presiding. Julius A. Palmer, the Treasurer, read his report, from which it appears that the debt of the Society at the beginning of the year was $17,495, the payments and expenditures $118,905.

At the Equal Rights Woman's Suffrage Convention Wednesday evening, a resolution was adopted instructing the Executive Committee to take measures for the organization of a National Woman's Suffrage Association. Addresses were made by Julia Ward Howe, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone, Mrs. Livermore and Wilbur. Chairman Cleveland, of the Executive Committee, who reported in favor of female suffrage. The Convention then adjourned.

The grand jury of the Bibb county, Ga., Superior Court have found a true bill against J. Clark Swayze, editor of a newspaper at Macon, Ga., for high misdemeanors. The bill is predicated upon an incendiary article appearing in his paper some weeks ago, and is based upon that section of the code that forbids any person to circulate any writing that inculcates resistance to lawful authority, insurrection or conspiracy against citizens. After the death of Dr. Ayres by a negro near Savannah, Swayze published an inflammatory article calling on the men of Bibb to organize in companies of one hundred and twenty families who propose setting permanently in this State to drive the negro from it. Finding many of the berry trees and bamboo plants, and intending to destroy them, and thus ruin the future cultivation. It is not improbable that several hundred armed men will be here and bring the gallantry of the officers and soldiers of Rhode Island during the formidable rebellion.

A dispatch from Fort Smith, Arkansas, says occurred at Williamson, Wayne county, New York. Stephen Burton, a respectable citizen, died on Wednesday last from an overdose of chloroform, administered on Friday last. It is suspected that his grave had been violated, and the tomb was examined. The body had been dragged out of the coffin, had its throat cut and concealed in the woods. Dr. Brout, of Onarga, has been arrested, with two students, and held to answer for the crime.

The Radicals elected their ticket in Memphis by from 1,500 to 2,000.

Vandeamont, one of the three persons shot by Johnson in Memphis on Wednesday night, died yesterday. Two policemen shot by the same party in Memphis, recovering.

The Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church, Diocese of Missouri, commenced in St. Louis yesterday. The attendance is large.

The Grand Encampment of St. Louis yesterday laid the corner stone of a chapel at Carondelet.

An Erie, Pa., dispatch says: An important case was brought before Justice Gunnison in this city to-day. Four of the compositors employed in the *Republicana* office here refused work, having learned that the publishers were about to make a reduction in the scale of prices adopted by the Printers' Union of this city. As is customary with all printers Unions, circulars were issued to the trade on the 1st inst., notifying the publishers unfair to printers and giving the names of those who were unfair to the Union. Upon this ground the publishers have brought suit for libel and conspiracy against the Union, and made a speech in which the case was postponed till next Court of Common Pleas, September 1st. The Union undoubtedly involves the entire National Typographical Union.

Perry Fountain, named R. L. Smith, of Cincinnati, J. W. Saryock, of Pennsylvania, W. Head, of Williamsport, Pa., and J. G. Doran, of Steubenville, O., were attacked by a band of twenty Cheyenne Indians near Antelope Hills, on the border of Indian Territory, on the 15th of April, and the three first named killed. Two escaped badly wounded. Saturday the redskins brandy drugged with opium.

Five-sixths of the Mine Lamotte property, comprising 24,000 acres of mineral lands near Farmington, Mo., was sold yesterday in St. Louis, by representatives of Fleming Bros., of Philadelphia. Mr. Lockwood, of New York, was the successful bidder, the price paid being $500,000.

Charles W. Eliot has accepted the presidency of Harvard College.

An action has been brought in the Supreme Court of New York to foreclose the second divisional mortgage of the old Atlantic and Great Western Railroad by one of the bondholders for principal and interest. The defense moved to transfer the case to Chautauqua county, where the mortgaged real estate is situated. Decision reserved.

A raft containing seven hundred thousand feet of lumber, and carrying several thousand bundles of shingles and lath, struck a pier and broken up Tuesday by coming in contact with Penewelkoun, at the Rock Island bridge. The lumber was all lost in the waters of the stream, and the raft scattered. The raft belonged to Neeves & Sullivan, of Quincy, Ill.

The incorporators of newspaper property in St. Louis, as returned to the United States Assessor, are: *Republican*, George Knapp, $28,195; John Hogan, $20,000; *Democrat*, Wm. McKee, $31,000; G. H. Fishback, $24,127; D. M. Houser, $10,000.

The Lawrence, Ks., *Tribune* says: On Friday night last two settlers on Yocko creek near the neutral lands, Kansas, were hanged by lengners, another shot and several others severely injured in a melee. There are a number of the settlers not in sympathy with the league were going to Fort Scott for protection, and others leaving the State. It is said there are many more contemplating the same course in consequence of the penalty of their acts.

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The Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church, Diocese of Missouri, commenced in St. Louis yesterday. The attendance is large.

The Grand Encampment of St. Louis yesterday laid the corner stone of a chapel at Carondelet.

An Erie, Pa., dispatch says: An important case was brought before Justice Gunnison in this city to-day. Four of the compositors employed in the *Republicana* office here refused work, having learned that the publishers were about to make a reduction in the scale of prices adopted by the Printers' Union of this city. As is customary with all printers Unions, circulars were issued to the trade on the 1st inst., notifying the publishers unfair to printers and giving the names of those who were unfair to the Union. Upon this ground the publishers have brought suit for libel and conspiracy against the Union, and made a speech in which the case was postponed till next Court of Common Pleas, September 1st. The Union undoubtedly involves the entire National Typographical Union.

Perry Fountain, named R. L. Smith, of Cincinnati, J. W. Saryock, of Pennsylvania, W. Head, of Williamsport, Pa., and J. G. Doran, of Steubenville, O., were attacked by a band of twenty Cheyenne Indians near Antelope Hills, on the border of Indian Territory, on the 15th of April, and the three first named killed. Two escaped badly wounded. Saturday the redskins brandy drugged with opium.

Five-sixths of the Mine Lamotte property, comprising 24,000 acres of mineral lands near Farmington, Mo., was sold yesterday in St. Louis, by representatives of Fleming Bros., of Philadelphia. Mr. Lockwood, of New York, was the successful bidder, the price paid being $500,000.

Charles W. Eliot has accepted the presidency of Harvard College.

An action has been brought in the Supreme Court of New York to foreclose the second divisional mortgage of the old Atlantic and Great Western Railroad by one of the bondholders for principal and interest. The defense moved to transfer the case to Chautauqua county, where the mortgaged real estate is situated. Decision reserved.

A raft containing seven hundred thousand feet of lumber, and carrying several thousand bundles of shingles and lath, struck a pier and broken up Tuesday by coming in contact with Penewelkoun, at the Rock Island bridge. The lumber was all lost in the waters of the stream, and the raft scattered. The raft belonged to Neeves & Sullivan, of Quincy, Ill.

The incorporators of newspaper property in St. Louis, as returned to the United States Assessor, are: *Republican*, George Knapp, $28,195; John Hogan, $20,000; *Democrat*, Wm. McKee, $31,000; G. H. Fishback, $24,127; D. M. Houser, $10,000.

The Lawrence, Ks., *Tribune* says: On Friday night last two settlers on Yocko creek near the neutral lands, Kansas, were hanged by lengners, another shot and several others severely injured in a melee. There are a number of the settlers not in sympathy with the league were going to Fort Scott for protection, and others leaving the State. It is said there are many more contemplating the same course in consequence of the penalty of their acts.

An Auction Scene.—Yesterday an unusual scene occurred in an auction room on Smithfield street. A watch was put up for sale, and an intoxicated German bid the enormous sum of *ten cents*. The auctioneer contemptuously left the stand, and giving the inebriate individual a blow on the ear sent him reeling into the street. The last seen of him he was on his way to the Mayor's office to make information against the auctioneer, but managed to say he never arrived at his destination.

Mrs. Swisshelm.—An Indiana (Pa.) paper says: Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, who has acquired a wide reputation as a newspaper writer and lecturer, has located at Mitchell's Mills, in this county. We are informed that Dr. Robert Mitchell, who was a great admirer of the virago, found her in which Mrs. S. battled against the iniquitous system of American slavery. Under his fatherly kindness, in the little village of Diamondville, on which she now proposes to erect a residence.

Correction.—In a notice yesterday of Mr. J. M. Fahnestock's hardwarestore, we stated that John Rehman, Esq., would occupy part in the establishment. This we learn is incorrect, as Mr. Rehman has retired, and is making arrangements to establish a new hardware house, of which he will be the proprietor. We have thoroughly understanded the business, and will command a good trade.

Velocipede Accidents.—Wm. Granson, of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, while riding a velocipede on Liberty street, ran the machine against a lamp post and broke one of his legs. Dr. F. Keyser is attending him.

Officer Gabby, of the Allegheny police, while manipulating the machine on Western avenue yesterday, also collided with a lamp post, and dislocated the cap of one of his knees.

Improvements.—Gas pipes have been laid on Congress and Franklin streets, Eleventh ward, and the pipe is now being laid on Logan street and the Center avenue. The old water pipe on Diamond street is being removed and replaced with new. The old has been in use for thirty years. The repairs on Second avenue will be completed this afternoon.

Corpus Christi.—The feast of Corpus Christi, one of the most solemn in the Roman Catholic calendar, was duly observed yesterday, all labor and secular work being suspended.

Personal.—Mayor Love, of Steubenville, paid our city a brief visit yesterday.

## SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

## EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**Changes in the Italian Ministry—Status of the Opposition in the Corps Legislatif—George Peabody Coming—The Alabama Question—Letter from the Messrs. Laird, &c.**

**The Alabama Question.**

LONDON, May 27.—The Alabama claims still form the great theme of conversation and newspaper comment. The *Times* to-day has an article on the communications of Sir Francis Head which have recently been published here, respecting the case of the ship Caroline and the course of the United States towards Canada during the patriot war. The *Times* says Senator Sumner's assertion of English hostility to America is met by the testimony of American officials. Abuses much more flagrant occurred within the frontier of the United States, for the popular feeling of the State of New York was admitted to have more than countenanced the Fenian expeditions to Canada. The American press expose Mr. Sumner's inconsistency by historical tests, and points out his perversion of facts. The Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, who built the Alabamas, have recently published a letter giving legal opinions, extracts from documents and speeches, to prove that the building of the Alabama was not illegal. This letter has been extensively copied and thus commented on by the papers to-day.

**Changes.**

FLORENCE, May 27.—Further changes have been made in the cabinet. Filippo has resigned as Minister of Justice, and will be succeeded by Pieriotti.

**French Election.**

PARIS, May 27.—Returns show that twenty-eight opposition candidates are elected to the Corps Legislatif.

**Peabody Coming.**

LONDON, May 27.—Geo. Peabody sails for New York on the Saturday.

**London Money Market.**

LONDON, Evening, May 27.—Consols 93¼ for money. Stocks easier; Erie 18¾; Illinois Central 98; Atlantic and Great Western 26¾. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £372,000 sterling.

**London Produce Market.**

LONDON, May 27.—Tallow 42s 6d. Sugar 39s 9d. Fine resin 15s. Linseed cakes £10. Linseed oil £31 10s.

**Antwerp Petroleum Market.**

ANTWERP, May 27.—Petroleum 48½ francs.

**Havre Market.**

HAVRE, May 27.—Cotton dull and unchanged.

**U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.**

FRANKFORT, May 25.—United States bonds 86¾.

**Liverpool Markets.**

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—Cotton—middling uplands 12½d; Orleans 12¾d; sales 15,000 bales; Breadstuffs quiet, California white wheat 9s 9d; Western 9s 3d. Peas steady at 37s 6d. Oats 3s 6d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s 6d.

Pork 103s. Beef 93s. Lard 67s. Cheese 62s. Bacon 56s.

Spirits petroleum 67½d, refined 1s 8½d.

## CITY MATTERS.

**Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty Railway.**

This Company are making considerable improvements in their road. They are erecting two large watching rooms at the Junction, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen. They are desirable improvements, and are highly appreciated by the patrons of the road. The travel on the road is largely on the increase, and the Company intend to improve the road in every respect. Time now through to Oakland and East Liberty has been considerably lessened. The Company are, however, considerably embarrassed by the construction of the new road to the Fifth ward, which is very slow of progress, and at the rate at which it is now progressing it will be a long time before it will be completed. It should be built more rapidly and more vigorously in regard to the grading in. For nearly a square the avenue is hardly passable for any kind of vehicle. This is a great drawback to the car travel, as passengers are compelled to change cars at the Junction. Those living in other city would soon ask an obstruction to travel be tolerated for so long a time on so public a thoroughfare as this avenue. The railroad company have been being largely urged by the Street Commissioner to avoid see that the work is done with more dispatch and less obstruction to travel. If the grading on Liberty avenue have been filled up in superb style, with a large platform, and other improvements on the Oakland railway company will add additional to the attractiveness of the route and the facilities of travel. The great obstruction to travel at the Fifth avenue above, is the sewer, which progresses at a snail pace, without regard to whether vehicles can pass or not.

**Grand Sacred Concert.**

We cannot remember when there was a more fashionable audience assembled in this city than was present last evening at St. Paul's Cathedral, on the occasion of the grand

# The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1869.


THE severity with which the avaricious policy of the Pacific Railroads, in the matter of passenger rates, has been criticised by the Western press, has elicited the statement that the fare from Omaha to Sacramento will soon be reduced to one hundred dollars, currency.

THE result of Gen. GRANT'S policy of collecting and paying into the Treasury all the money contemplated by the tax-laws, is an income exceeding that of the corresponding period of last year by fully five millions of dollars, during which time the National debt has been reduced beyond what was counted on fully ten millions. This shows what honesty in collecting and honesty in expending the public money will do,—and the work has only just begun.

THE rings adhere to the original purpose of renominating the larger part of last winter's delegation to Harrisburg. For thus braving public sentiment there must be some powerful motive; whatever it may be, it will be safe to assume that it is an unworthy one. The persistency shown in this respect is a downright insult to the people; and so far as the Republican masses are concerned, they will indignantly repudiate the rings and their nominees also if the conventions shall by any means be brought under their control.

THE story put afloat lately to the effect that Gen. GRANT entertains semi-free trade views, turns out as we were confident it would, a canard. He believes in an American policy and there is not a free-trader in the Cabinet. Secretary BOUTWELL is quite the opposite of a free-trader, and Secretary FISH does not hesitate to declare that the check to our present extravagant importations by high tariff, is the only means by which the country can be saved from a financial crash that will surely follow if the balance of trade is kept running against us.

THE letters from life-time Republicans, published herewith, form but a small part of those of a similar character which we are daily receiving. We might, had we the room to spare, fill many columns with similar letters. Numerous and emphatic as are the letters we receive, and influential as are the writers, they form but a part of what goes to prove that the Republican masses have fully determined to emancipate themselves from the rings, and support such nominations only as are worthy of approbation. If the engineers of the conventions have not learned this, then they are dull as well as dishonest.

ALL who desire reform in the Commissioners' office should organize at once in the respective districts throughout the county and choose delegates in favor of JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq., who is universally admitted to be eminently qualified for a faithful, intelligent and honest administration of the license laws, and who pledges himself to donate the salary of the office to the poor fund of the county. Here is a chance for retrenchment and reform which the taxpayers seldom have afforded to them, and which they should embrace with all the earnestness and determination of men who have at heart the best interests of their party and the community in which they live.

IN every district of the city, citizens interested in good nominations and the rebuke of corrupt legislators, may, by a little effort, ascertain the names of candidates for delegate, who are pledged to perpetuate the existing order of things. Then let the issue be made broadly and distinctly. All questions of a personal nature should be ignored, and the ascertained fact that any man is willing to lend his aid to foist corrupt men upon the party, should be the signal for a combination to defeat him. We trust this suggestion will be generally acted on. In some parts of the county we know that it will, but the more general the policy prevails the better will it be for our political organization.

### ATTEND TO YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD.

*The* COMMERCIAL, *in common with other Republican journals, in its efforts to purge our State of legislative corruption and profligacy, has directed its attention exclusively to the misdeeds of Republican members. We are earnest on this question of legislative reform, and if we have contented ourselves by exposing bad men of our own political faith, it was because we desired to strike where the blows would prove most effective. If we had told half the truth about the Democrats in the last and preceding Legislatures, our motives would have been misconstrued and an honest desire for legislative reformation would have been attributed solely to a bitter partisan feeling. An idea of this kind, it seems, cannot penetrate the cranium of the Post. It pats on the head the Democratic minority, who were bought and sold like cattle in the shambles, and seeks to make political capital by quoting the* COMMERCIAL'S denunciation of Republican members who proved false to their professions and to the cherished principles of the party. We were well aware when we set out in this crusade, that we would be exposed to such tactics; but it did not, and does not now, put in the future, cause us to relax our efforts to work the purification of the Republican organization. And to be perfectly frank with the *Post*, if stealing is to go on at Harrisburg we would much rather the Democratic party should furnish the thieves than that the responsibility should attach to the Republican party. Therefore, we repeat, that if Democratic members of the last Legislature—if the JOSEPHS, the MEEKS, the MCMILLENS, and the SEARIGHTS—escape unscathed so far as our columns are concerned, it is because our first duty is to the Republican party. That duty is, at this juncture, to prevent the nomination or election of well known corruptionists. The Democratic papers are welcome to all the political capital they are able to make out of the course of the COMMERCIAL; but it would show their political morality to be of a more exalted order than now appears, if they endeavored to set their own household in order before they condemn their political opponents, however justly the latter may merit adverse criticism.

### PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

We learn that this company will now make application to the Councils for the passage of an ordinance in relation to the laying of a track across the city from the depot at the foot of Grant street to a connection with the western roads. This should be met in the spirit of largest liberality, and while it may be conceded that inconveniences will probably result, yet the incomparably greater benefits should also be well remembered. Each of the other roads have obtained by grant from the Councils, or by virtue of their charters, track privileges in the streets—this company none whatever.

It is acknowledged freely that this line is the only possible competitor for Eastern business. That we *must* have competition is an admitted proposition beyond argument; and, therefore, as our only remaining hope for a competing line, we must foster and protect its interests most jealously. Its value to us in this respect depends upon its strength, its rolling stock and its revenue. These, in their turn, largely depend upon the connections it may have, and facilities for business beyond its termini.

So small is the margin of profit to the producer upon many classes of raw material supplied to manufactories, that the fact of facility in transmission—in other words, the free passage of cars from one road to another—may decide from day to day the labor or idleness—the very bread of thousands of the citizens of this county. This is literally true in regard to the road in question, the coal from which passes Westward and Northwestward in quantities only limited by the difficulties in connections.

It is asserted that the current year would see a large amount of the money of the Northwest expended here if liberal arrangements be made for this feature of transportation. Again the ore of the same region would be brought in the returning coal cars, and we are assured that within the year most probably several new furnaces will be built along the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers—the difficulties in connections being asserted to be the only obstacles to bringing about this most profitable result.

The furnacemen, the ironmen, and the owners of coal mines, are our neighbors—we meet and talk with them daily in the streets. Let the members of Councils consult and ascertain if these facts be true, and act in the light of their truth. Let them most cautiously avoid being moved by prejudices engendered by controversies with other companies.

### MR. WILSON SPEAKETH.

MR. GEORGE WILSON is out in "a card" defending himself from "a series of editorials in the COMMERCIAL purposely calculated" to injure him in the estimation of his fellow citizens, and prevent his nomination for State Senator. This gentleman seldom appears to advantage in print. His performances are palpably suggestive of a fatal weakness of the vertebræ and a chronic sympathy on the part of the brain. He says he is not "responsible" for the tacking on to the Appropriation bill the pay of the deadheads after he had reported the bill without it. But he forgets to say that he failed to resist the tacking on, and went for it; and he omits to say that at no time and no where did he resist the outrage, but uniformly gave it his support, and in the end was the open advocate of paying the deadheads. He only says that "a large majority of the House" having done likewise, it was they, not he that should be held "responsible."

Mr. WILSON says, too, that he should not be held "responsible" for the appointment of the dead-heads in the first instance. This part of his defense is so lucid and characteristic that we give it, as follows:

> The extra men were put on not by me or at my instance, but was determined by a caucus of the Republican members of the House, and the action of the meeting was affirmed by two subsequent caucuses, and I did not support the measure until it had been approved, as aforesaid.

This is an argument that any one of the traditional band of Forty Thieves might have adduced for his own justification. He did nothing. He only went along with others, and took his share of plunder. He was "responsible" for nothing. The rest of the chaps were the real scamps, and in this way, according to Mr. WILSON'S code of morals and ideas of logic, the whole number could justify themselves. After this some may be disposed to question whether that gentleman should be held responsible in anything!

—We have said, over and over again, that the dead-heads of the House were appointed, not because the public service required them, but simply and solely because the regular number of thirty-four could not be divided equally among the sixty-one Republican members, each of whom would have an officer—or striker—and an extra salary at his back by bringing in the twenty-seven dead-heads. This is all there was about it, and Mr. WILSON does not pretend to deny it. We have charged also, and we here repeat the charge, that Mr. WILSON, as Chairman of the Committee of Retrenchment and Reform, in 1868, in order to appease the growing discontent in view of legislative expenses, brought in a bill to reduce the number of House officers to thirty-four, but was among the first, and for the clearly corrupt motive of providing plunder for twenty-seven members who otherwise would have been left out in the cold, to go into caucus and increase the number of officers to sixty-one. At this point, too, Mr. WILSON is dumb. We emphasize this proceeding about the dead heads, not by any means because it is the only case worthy of condemnation. It is simply a sample of Mr. WILSON'S idea of responsibility in legislation; and without a word from us, he, in his defense, admits enough to condemn him to all political eternity in the estimation of men with a thimble full of brains, and even a tolerable appreciation of honesty. In view of his own confession and the attitude he occupies before the community, the pathetic sentence with which Mr. WILSON concludes his "card," to wit: "I never voted for any corrupt measure before the last House or any other House of which I was a member," is worthy of the best moments of the immortal PECKSNIFF.

### PROGRESS BACKWARDS.

Is the demand of the people for a reform in political management, and especially for a new standard of legislative morality, an unreasonable one? Let us look back ten years. In 1858 the total number of officers of the State Senate was but *fourteen*, and their cost to the State only $7,082 51, but in 1868 the number of employees had increased to *twenty-eight*, and the expense to $34,789 30. This is exclusive of the pay of members and expenses of Committees. In 1858 the House of Representatives had in its employ *twenty-five* persons, and their pay amounted to but $13,618 80. In 1868—the year the pasting and folding swindle culminated—the House employed *ninety-two* persons, and the expenses had run up to $83,573 50. The total expenses of House and Senate for employees in 1858 amounted to but $20,701 31. In 1868 this sum had been increased nearly six times in amount, and reached the enormous aggregate of $118,945 10. In 1858 the House and Senate employed *thirty-nine* officers, but in 1868 the number employed was *one hundred and twenty*.

The entire expenses of the Legislature in 1860, exclusive of the pay of members and Committees, was but $70,689. In 1868 our legislative expenses amounted to $186,504. Increase in eight years, $115,815.

And all this at a time when the people are pressed to the earth by taxation to meet their obligations to the Federal Government and preserve unsullied the financial honor of the nation. Instead of economy we have profligacy—instead of retrenchment new schemes of plunder.

We tell the managers in behalf of an outraged people they must take the back track. Were the people last year better served at Harrisburg, at an expense of nearly one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, to run the machinery of the two Houses, than they were in 1858, when the tax payers secured all the legislation they needed at a cost of only twenty thousand dollars? We know the reverse. They were not so well served. Legislation has deteriorated. There are fewer wise laws, while the bulk of special and disreputable legislation has increased four fold. And yet, for all that, we had at this session of 1868, when the expenditure of public money reached its climax, a Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, with Mr. GEORGE WILSON as its Chairman.

A BALLOON trip across the Atlantic is proposed by a balloonist named Chevalier, who arrived in New York about three months ago from Europe. Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, Professor Doremus, and a number of solid men of New York, countenance the enterprise. Chevalier is now engaged in puffing the finishing touches on his balloon, at Landmann's Park. Several of his aerial journeys have become historic. In 1867 he crossed the English channel from Dublin, and in 1863 ascended from Hull, England, to an altitude of 30,000 feet, a height which he claims has never been equalled, and beyond which no man can go. Chevalier has faith that currents of air will carry him across the Atlantic from Ireland. In every ascent during his long career, he says he found on reaching an altitude anywhere between 3,000 and 10,000 feet that the wind was invariably from the west or rather from the northwest; whenever the wind was blowing near the ground, in each of his one hundred and sixty-five ascents, he found a northwest current in the upper atmosphere. Chevalier believes this current to be a discovery of his own, and it is for the glory of establishing his theory, rather than of sailing three or four thousand miles over the water, which he regards quite as a very easy affair, that he undertakes his balloon voyage from North America to Europe. His balloon in which he proposes to test his theory is 85 feet high, 65 feet in diameter, and has a buoyancy capable of sustaining 8 tons.

THE London *Times* continues its warfare on American securities. Its last money article of date of May 14th, says: "Advices here from Frankfort state that the unexpected advance in the bank of England rate, coupled with the pre-existing anxiety as to the Alabama affair, caused a degree of alarm on the Bourse which sent the prices of American bonds down three per cent. in a few days. At this decline large purchases have been made, but chiefly on speculative account, as investors at present kept aloof. It is estimated that about 3,000 bonds were sold on Saturday last (the 8th of May) on English and American account, but, as only 1862 bonds are a staple article in Frankfort, the market is so far protected against being flooded by foreign sellers. Subsequently a recovery has been established, in sympathy with London and New York prices." Still transactions, it is said, are restricted to speculators, "as confidence will not revive pending the Alabama dispute."

THE Governor General of Canada, Lord Mayo, has been voted a salary of fifty thousand dollars per annum, by the Canadian Parliament. It appears that to induce him to accept the office the British Ministry promised Lord Mayo that sum, and the British Ministry has required that the "faithful Commons" of the Dominion shall carry out the contract. A Montreal journal states that, even with a salary of $50,000 a year, it is not always certain that a first-class Englishman will accept the Governor Generalship of the Dominion. Lord Mayo is set down as a "second-class" man.

## THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

### Life-Long Republicans Demanding Reform.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

We have noticed the attacks made upon you by the *Gazette*. It frequently happens that such attacks are made with purely selfish intentions, the hope being that contributors may be thereby increased. We do not charge thison the *Gazette*. We have always heretofore been pleased with its efforts, and it has ever been a welcome visitor at our door. But let its object be what it may, its certain result is to destroy the Republican party. The history of parties proves that their lives in this country rarely exceed twelve years. At the end of that time they have been so long dominant, they have attracted all that class of men who live by political pelf. This leaven poisons the whole mass, simply because there is wanted a bold, open and independent spirit that will rebuke corruptionists, who turn to a venal press as the only covering for their nakedness.

The history of the Republican party will be as that of all others, unless there is some such paper as yours, in every county to cry down fraud of party, and to act regardless of the snarl of the servile and truculent. That man is blind, because he has eyes and will not see, and deaf because he has ears and will not hear, who has not both seen and heard far more than sufficient to satisfy him, if he be honest, that a reform is absolutely necessary.

To the foolish and absurd charge that one who rebukes the Republican party is leaning to Democracy, there is but one reply. If Democracy betters the condition of the country, that man is both knave and fool who will not lean towards it. If Democracy will not better the condition of the country, then the rebuke of corruption in the Republican ranks is only strengthening the hands of government, and making a party safe and stable, that a few political aspirants would destroy forever. We have voted for many years, and have yet to cast our first vote for the Democratic party for anything. And because this is true, we are gravely informed we are leaning to Democracy if we insist on sending honest men to the Legislature. If that be Democracy, then we are a Democrat; and pray what are those who urge differently?

We are glad, very glad, you have entered this fight for the welfare of a people who look with moist eyes at vacant chairs and desolate hearthstones as part of the great history of the party. It is a work sacred to the buried heroes all around us, and one that stands fairly before the world, in close communion with the loving tribute of a few sweet flowers strewn upon their graves. Let not the party which they made, and for which they died, go down dishonored, dying in the embraces of political wantons. It was not created by politicians. The brawn and muscle of the land carved its column with the names of heroes. To the people it belongs, and it is proper that the people should rescue it from the degradation with which the dead morality of party leaders would clothe it. AN OLD WHIG.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

Having been a constant reader of your paper, I now write in approval of the stand you have taken and the course heretofore pursued by you in reference to political corruption and the manipulation of the party by "rings" for their own personal benefit. "Familiarity breeds contempt," and the unscrupulous and brazen impudence of a certain class of party laborers has been so long persisted in, that now every well meaning Republican must look with contempt on their efforts to continue in power by the use of the same means as heretofore employed. I have been a partizan and prominent member of the party opposing the Democracy for the past twenty-five years, and I must say that the past few years' experience in the political ruling of conventions in this county, and the total disregard manifested by the delegations, (who have undoubtedly *misrepresented* the party,) in selecting reckless and extravagant men to attend to our business at Harrisburg, has disgusted me with the manner and means employed to secure results. I have, on several occasions, endeavored to break the "slate," but have found the combination so thoroughly organized that it will require the personal attendance of voters at the time of voting, to work as a unit, if reform succeeds. In my ward we feel the influence of the ring, and heretofore it has ruled with an iron hand, and all opposition has been useless.

Many of our best men are now thoroughly aroused to the importance of a change, and in order that it may succeed I would impress upon all who hold the success of Republican principles at heart, and desire that our party should continue in power, the necessity of attending the primary meetings at all hazards, and by their presence and influence endeavor to secure the selection of delegates who will place in nomination honest and capable men, regardless of personal preference, for the good of the party. If this is not done and designing men find out, as they soon will, that we are extravagant, dishonest and incompetent representatives, we have to blame none but ourselves. Let there be a general turn-out and a united effort to put down political extravagance.

A SECOND WARD (PITTSBURGH) VOTER.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

Good! Give it to them again. You are on the right track, and all good Republicans will stand by you. I have voted the ticket for six years, but I *will not* vote it this fall unless good, honest men are chosen as candidates. I will work with all my might for that result.

Yours, respectfully, TWELFTH WARD.

### THE COST OF A LICENSE.

#### A Pertinent Inquiry.

Could we place upon the stand, and command true answers from the five hundred tavern keepers of the city, who hold Commissioner Hamilton's license to sell liquors, some curious and startling revelations would be made in regard to the cost of obtaining licenses, and the amount paid respectively to attorneys, go-betweeners and others. It is a fact well understood among those seeking license that the selection of attorneys is an important matter to begin with. Some lawyers are much more "influential" than others, and have become known to succeed easily, in this delicate business, where others have signally failed. As a matter of business, it is cheaper to pay one attorney a fee of one hundred dollars, than to hire another at ten dollars. But write we have no power to summon witnesses in regard to the cost of licenses, we have voluntary testimony which goes to show that the expense is greatly in excess of what it should be. A single case will suffice. The proprietor of a saloon on one of our principal avenues, on making his first application, paid SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS! The books in the office of the Clerk of the Courts show that his license fee to the State was fifty dollars and a similar sum was paid to the county work-house fund. The fees to the Clerk, stamps, etc., amounted to eight dollars, making one hundred and eight dollars of legal tax. This leaves say *five hundred dollars* to be accounted for. The "influential attorney" might charge as high as one hundred dollars, although one-fourth of that sum would satisfy many members of the bar. Taking the higher figure as paid to the attorney, the pertinent inquiry remains: "What became of the other FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS?" The saloon keeper could have told, but was not asked to criminate himself. The money was paid to *somebody*. The reader can infer whether this indicates an honest and impartial administration of the law, or savors of *corruption*. What the money is for, of course we do not intimate that Mr. Hamilton received a cent.

### "My Double."

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

In the controversy which once ran high in England, as to the authorship of the dramas of Shakspeare, Longfellow, *Punch* ravingly announced that it would, in its next issue, give the public the *real* name of the "Great Unknown," and thus set the matter forever at rest. In the next *Punch* appeared the pithy note of information that *"the dramas of Shakspeare were not written by Wm. Shakspeare, as generally believed by a fond and credulous public, but by another person of the same name."*

Since poor Billy Robinson is being so rapidly and uniformly disowned by the friends of the name gave patience and respectability to his petition for pardon, would it be much more than common justice to allow public judgment to be open as to the negative proof for office to into a defense against what may be a subject for snarling in future "Notes and Queries," and thus save them the painful task of reciting the queer story of *"My Double, and how he undid me!"* PARDON BROKER.

### George Wilson.

> The extra men were put on not by me, or at my instance, but was determined by a caucus of the Republican members of the House, and the action of the meeting was affirmed by two subsequent caucuses, and I did not support the measure until it had been approved, as aforesaid.—[Geo. Wilson's letter.]

The old Democratic doctrine of following the party if it leads in the right—Mr. W. was opposed to the measure until the wire pullers said, be in favor of it, and he was. If men are to stifle their *convictions of right* at the behest of their party, whither will we drift? Oh, shame, where is thy blush!

May 27, 1869. REPUBLICAN.

It is wonderful how we come to tolerate and rather like some things that we once decidedly hated. For instance: Senator McDonald, of Arkansas, has procured the appointment of Col. J. W. Mason, of this county, Ark., as Judge of the Sierra Leone or Capetown Court of Arbitration, provided for under the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade. Col. Mason is a colonel who was a slave in Arkansas, made free by his father, and educated at Oberlin, where he graduated. He afterward entered the University of Paris, where he graduated with honor, and entered the French army, in which he served with distinction, coming out of the Crimean war, it is understood, with the rank of Colonel. The commission will be made out in a few days.

It is an interesting fact that a large proportion of the fund of the New York Free Trade League, is contributed directly or indirectly by persons in the British trade. By far the largest subscription—certainly more than one-fifth of the whole amount—is from members of the *Minturn* family. Now it happens that one of Mr. Minturn's brothers-in-law is Mr. Baring, (Baring Brothers & Co., of London), and another is Mr. Sands, the Secretary of the League, and himself the largest individual subscriber. The two not prove much directly, but nevertheless it is not difficult to deduce from it the drift of British influence.

A LINE of steamers between New York and St. Domingo is a new and important enterprise. The first steamer will sail on the 21 of June, and the results are likely to prove very important, not only commercially but as affecting our relations with St. Domingo.

## PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

### Phillips & Cluley's.

#### Manufacturers of Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' Goods.

The manufacture of Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' goods, has been a prominent feature in Pittsburgh during the last half century. The amount of material required to supply our own workshops is in itself sufficient to furnish constant employment to a large number of gas and steam fitters. The manufacture of ale, beer and bib cocks, check and globe valves, is in itself an important item. Then there is the constant demand for brasses for steam fitting. Every engine built, every new piece of mill work, ere it is complete, must call in the aid of the Brass Founder, whose services are equally in demand when repairs are required. But in addition to these incessant demands at home, there is a foreign demand for similar articles. The foreign demand, however, is not confined to gas and steam fitters' goods—the Brass Founder is called upon to furnish every description of material to the manufacturers of agricultural implements. Everything new, every fresh development contributes to the business of those who are engaged in the manufacture of plumbers', gas and steam fitters' goods. The development of our oil lands furnished a large number of orders for work. The manufacture of Petroleum is now the leading industry in the outset, a tax upon their energies. In a word, the business is one that can never retrograde, although it depends largely upon the prosperity of a hundred avocations, and one of the oldest establishments engaged in the business of manufacturing plumbers', gas and steam fitters' goods in this city is that of

PHILLIPS & CLULEY.

This house is familiar to every citizen of Pittsburgh, although the style of the firm has been changed on several periods. Their work may be found in our largest public and private edifices, in our rolling mills, machine shops—wherever gas and s team fitters' goods are necessary. For many years the establishment has been acknowledged as one of the foremost in the West, while for completeness, effectiveness and cheapness, the work produced here has no superior in any section of the country. It may not be amiss in this connection to state that the work produced by our brass founders finds its way to the extreme West. Messrs. Phillips & Cluley's work is in demand in the Far West. We presume we would not be wrong in estimating the proportion of plumbers', gas and steam fitters' goods manufactured for the territories kept at three-fourths of the whole. Messrs. Phillips & Cluley's manufactory is located at Nos. 110 Water street and 142 First avenue, extending from front to front. The first floor is divided into two departments, the foundry and fitted its room for large work. The first contains four large furnaces. In the last we observed six lathes, a drill press, two screw cutting and two tapping machines. The screw cutters are Kenyon's patent, for cutting gas pipe, and will cut any size from three-fourths of an inch to four inches in diameter. They are very ingenious in their construction. Unlike the majority of screw cutting machines we have examined, the pipe is stationary, while in others it turns or revolves. The tapping machines are

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And are also novel in their working. The tap is made in five adjustable pieces, set in grooves, and are attached to a moveable barrel, or cylinder, to which two arms are affixed. In the sides of the moveable cylinder two slots, cut in angular form, serve as guides in regulating the movements of the cylinder or barrel. Two stout pins project through these slots. By simply moving the arms attached to the cylinder, the tap is pressed forward, or withdrawn without the trouble of unscrewing it. The entire arrangement is so simple as to commend itself at a glance.

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Upon the first floor we found workmen engaged in fitting up this pump, the invention of one of our own citizens, which was constructed with a view to overcome the disadvantages common to all other steam pumps in the market. The advantages possessed by this pump may be briefly stated: 1. The patent steam valve applied to this pump is termed a balance valve, and is in fact the only balance valve made. 2. This valve can be used as easily at one hundred and fifty pounds pressure as at five. 3. The pump is controlled by the throttle valve only, and can be regulated at pleasure. 4. It is so simple in construction that any ordinary mechanic can pack and keep in order, without resorting to the machine shop for metallic rings. 5. The valve being the full size of the suction pipe, the fluid is not crowded at the openings," and cannot choke with sticks or trash as in the case with other pumps. 6. The valves can be taken out and replaced in a moment's time. 7. It is more easily than any other steam pumping engine, and will lift fluid higher by vacuum, and more of it, with less steam, than any other pump. This pump, termed the Eclipse Steam Pump, has been in use for some time, and is universally said to be rapidly growing into favor. We observed a medium sized pump of this description ready for shipping to Scrub Grass, where it is to be required to force water a height of five hundred feet, and also ordered to be shipped early to fifty engines with water. Messrs. Phillips & Cluley are manufacturers for the sole right of manufacturing this pump.

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This pump, which is deservedly popular, is one of the simplest in construction, and at the same time durable that we have examined. Especially is it serviceable for railroad stations, factories, elevators, tanneries, breweries and manufacturing establishments generally, as well as for steamboats, stock raisers and farmers. It is so simple that any person can set it up, and works perfectly in any depth of water. One of the noticeable features in the Morrell pump is the fact that the water does not heat in the pipe to get warm in the summer, or freeze in winter. The valves are made of solid rubber, in the form of balls; consequently there is no sticking of valve or packing to get out of order. Nearly four thousand of these pumps have been manufactured and sold within the past year. The Morrell pump would seem to be a serviceable fire engine. Should occasion demand it, a hose can be attached without delay, each pump being constructed with that end in view.

BECK, COLLINS AND STRAIGHTWAY VALVES.

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An invention that cannot fail to commend itself to intelligent mechanics and manufacturers. In the common globe valve, the fluid passes either over or under the seat, or *vice versa*, and is consequently retarded, besides subjecting the valve to frequent strains. To overcome this, in the Adams valve, the part of the shell that receives the center piece is set at an angle of about forty-five degrees. In this manner the passage is made almost straight. The only objection that could be urged against the new valve was that the pressure of the fluid or steam against the valve at such an angle would prevent a loose disc valve from seating itself properly, and a fast valve would be apt to bend the stem. To overcome this, Messrs. Phillips & Cluley placed ribs in that part of the shell in which the valve is raised and lowered by means of the stem. These ribs are bored out true in a line with the axis of the valve seat. The valve proper is made longer than the ordinary valve, and is turned off true on the outside, fitting neatly against the ribs aforesaid to, which guide the valve to its seat, and no pressure affects it. Another feature of this improved valve is the ease and accuracy with which it can be ground. By means of a long male thread, cut on the lower end of the center piece, with a corresponding female thread in the shell of the valve, and the screw on the stem being cut to a proper length, the center piece may be withdrawn from the shell with the exception of a single thread, leaving the stem free of the center piece. The stem can then be rotated backwards and forwards, raised or depressed at pleasure, the ribs holding the valve at the axis of the valve seat. A projection at the end of the stem fitting into the corresponding recess in the valve, enables one to regrind a loose valve without taking it apart, or fastening it in any manner which cannot be done with any other valve. Still another feature in this valve is the fact that the valve stem can be packed as easily with the steam on the line of pipe as off. To do this the upper part of the valve is made cup shaped, fitting into a corresponding recess in the center piece, so that when the valve is raised against the center piece, no steam can escape around the stem. Frequently it is very inconvenient to shut the steam off simply for the purpose of repacking a valve.

JENKINS'S COMPRESSION VALVE.

This valve is warranted to stand steam at one hundred pounds pressure to the square inch. Among the noticeable advantages possessed by this valve, we may enumerate the following: 1. It is not injured by freezing. 2. Sand or grit of any kind will not injure the valve seat. 3. They can be repaired without taking them off. 4. As there is nothing but the disc to give out, and that can be replaced in a few minutes, they can be repaired by any mechanic.

The composition of which the disc is made will not stick to any kind of metal, hot or cold. A joint made of it will remain two years without adhering. To the fuse plug no sago cock can be made so that it can be used for salt or muddy water. From a large mass of testimonials, submitted for our examination, the evidence of the highest engineering authorities in the country tends to prove that this valve has withstood the severest tests, and has been found reliable under all circumstances.

In conclusion, we would add that Messrs. Phillips & Cluley are prepared to supply the trade with anything in their province, which embraces everything required by plumbers, gas and steam fitters, manufacturers, machinists, etc. Employing the best of skilled workmen, with an experience extending over a quarter of a century, it is not strange that the establishment holds an enviable position in its class.

"The firm possess the right of making the Foster patent.

The Eclipse Steam Pump is equally serviceable in pumping water, oil, or any fluid that can be pumped.

## POLITICAL.

Hon. F. W. Ames, member of the last Legislature from Crawford county, has not withdrawn from the contest for renomination.

Hon. Alex. Stutzman, State Senator from the Somerset district, whose term has expired, is a candidate for renomination.

Joseph Cummins, of Somerset, and J. Shannon Mullin, of Hartford, are also named for the nomination, the latter having received the indorsement of the Republicans of his county.

Capt. James B. Goggin declines being a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Legislature in Venango county. In his card he says: "The importance of the oil interests in our county particularly demanding at the present time that all personal considerations be laid aside, in order to present to the people a candidate for Assembly who will receive a united and earnest support from the mass of our party, and not being willing to jeopardize the interests of the people by dividing the vote for the nominee, I beg respectfully to withdraw my name from the canvass."

LATE Cape of Good Hope journals confirm the extraordinary intelligence concerning the diamond mines of Griqua land, in South Africa. The excitement at Capetown is represented as very great. The diamonds found are of the first water, and of unusual size. The Kaffirs in the vicinity are peaceably disposed, and the climate is not particularly unhealthy. We learn that a party of Americans is being formed in New York for the purpose of visiting the Kaffir country, and of testing the richness of this African Golconda.

## MANUFACTURING AND SHOP NOTES.

### Facts in Brief and Descriptions at a Glance.

The roof over the banking department of the new Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank building is to be constructed of galvanized corrugated iron, supported by a heavy trussed iron frame. This frame must possess sufficient strength and rigidity to support a beautiful stuccoed and arched ceiling, which will be suspended from it. A large skylight in the roof will give sufficient light. Owing to the fact that the walls of the building are separated from those of the adjacent buildings, it would be impossible to obtain the required amount of light through the side windows. We believe this is the first roof and frame made entirely of iron, and intended to support a beautifully finished ceiling, that has been ordered in this city. The contract is in the hands of one of our oldest and most experienced manufacturers, and we have no doubt that when completed the work will be found equal to any similar roof in the country.

Brick made of marl and stone, crushed, and ground to a consistency almost as fine as the plastic clay from which brick are commonly made, when properly burned are found to be superior to the common clay brick. Brick are now made in this manner by one of the oldest and most experienced brick manufacturers in this city.

Broadways paved with blue-brick, about the breadth and thickness of the ordinary brick, ranging from seven to eight inches in length placed on their ends, have been constructed in England recently with marked success. Some of our manufacturers in this city are experimenting in various clays and judging from the traits of their efforts thus far, we have no doubt that an excellent and cheap roadway brick can be made. A pavement made of such brick would be uniform, and almost noiseless.

Pittsburgh has acquired the reputation of manufacturing an article of muslin equal to anything made in the country. A single concern consumes an average of fifty bales of cotton per week, and has produced, in ten months, one million nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and six yards of sheetings. Our six cotton mills consume annually about ten thousand bales of cotton.

The only concern in the country that has made a speciality of the manufacture of light locomotives for mining purposes, was, until the former, and the transportation is also rendered further on by railroad. Several additional locomotives, of a much more powerful and less dangerous character, are being built in this establishment to the order of plumbers', gas and steam fitters' goods manufactured for the territories kept at three-fourths of the whole. Messrs. Phillips & Cluley's manufactory is located at Nos. 110 Water street and 142 First avenue, extending from front to front. The first floor is divided into two departments, the foundry and fitted its room for large work. The first contains four large furnaces. In the last we observed six lathes, a drill press, two screw cutting and two tapping machines. The screw cutters are Kenyon's patent, for cutting gas pipe, and will cut any size from three-fourths of an inch to four inches in diameter. They are very ingenious in their construction. Unlike the majority of screw cutting machines we have examined, the pipe is stationary, while in others it turns or revolves. The tapping machines are

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SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.

**Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets**

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**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES**

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

*ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.*

**Interest Allowed on Deposits.**

☞ Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Low Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale o STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

WE WILL REGISTER ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS,

**FREE OF CHARGE.**

This gives the holder absolute security against theft, loss or destruction.

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**Dealers in Government Securities,**

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS. 11

## Holders of Coupon Bonds,

**5-20s of 1862,**

*Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.*

LATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

# Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

**Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.**

**FINANCE AND TRADE.**


THURSDAY EVENING, May 27, 1869.

Money matters are in an easy condition at most of the discount houses. The demand for loans is moderately active, and the supply is competent for all good offerings.

—Governments were slightly better to-day, but there is now little confidence in a further material advance or the stability of present prices. It is said by a New York correspondent that for the past few days considerable amounts of bonds have been thrown upon the market by parties desiring to realize, and also from insurance companies and banks, and this accounts for the large amounts of registered May and November stocks upon the street. The decline, however, has brought in new buyers and the list closes steady at quotations.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Morn. | Noon. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1881's, c's | 120½ | 120⅝ | 121 |
| 1868's, 20's | 121 | 121½ | 121½ |
| 1864 5-20's | 116½ | 116 | 116¼ |
| 1865 5-20's old | 117⅛ | 117 | 118 |
| 1865 5-20's new | 118⅛ | 118 | 118⅛ |
| 1867 5-20's | 118⅝ | 119 | 119 |
| 1868 5-20's | 119 | 119 | 119 |
| 10-40's | 108½ | 109 | 109 |
| Gold | 133 | 133¼ | 133 |

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

| | May 25. | May 27. | Adv. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6-20 c., 1862 | 120½ | 120⅝ | | |
| U. S. 6's, 1881 | 120½ | 120⅝ | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1863 | 121½ | 121⅝ | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1864, c | 116⅝ | 116¾ | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865 | 117⅝ | 117⅝ | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865, n | 118⅛ | 118⅛ | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1865 | 118½ | 118⅝ | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1867 | 118⅝ | 118⅝ | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1868 | 119 | 119 | | |

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc. at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

| May 27, 1869. | 10 | 10½ | 10 | 12 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | M | A | M | A | M | P | M | P | M |
| N. Y. Central | 191¾ | 192 | 190½ | 190¾ | 191½ | 192 | | | | |
| Hudson River | 140 | 140 | 139½ | 139½ | 140 | 140 | | | | |
| Harlem | 140 | | 140 | | 148 | | | | | |
| Reading | 98 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 98 | | | | |
| Mich. Central | 128 | | 128 | | 128 | | | | | |
| Mich. S. and N. Ind. | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108½ | 108½ | 108¾ | 108¾ | | | | |
| Illinois Central | 145¾ | | 145¾ | | 145¾ | | | | | |
| Cleve. and Pitts. | 97¾ | 98 | 97¾ | 98 | 98 | 98 | | | | |
| Fort Wayne | 138½ | 138¾ | 138½ | 138¾ | 138¾ | 138¾ | | | | |
| Chic. and R. I. | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | | | | |
| Do. preferred | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ | | | | |
| Cleve. and Toledo | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ | | | | |
| Rock Island | | 104 | | 104 | | 104 | | | | |
| Tol. and Wabash | | 76¾ | | 76¾ | | 76¾ | | | | |
| Do preferred | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago and Alton | | 137 | | 137 | | | | | | |
| Do. preferred | | 140 | | 140 | | | | | | |
| Ohio and Miss | | 39¾ | | 39¾ | | | | | | |
| Pacific Mail | | 80½ | | 80½ | | | | | | |
| Western U. Tel | | 43 | | 43 | | | | | | |
| Adams Express | | 74 | | 74 | | | | | | |
| Merch. U. Ex | | 14½ | | 14½ | | | | | | |
| American M. U. Ex | | 25½ | | 25½ | | | | | | |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | | 23½ | | 23½ | | | | | | |
| U. S. Express | | 89½ | | 89½ | | | | | | |
| Gold | | 133¼ | | 133¼ | | | | | | |

—The Directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company yesterday declared a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent, on both the common and preferred stock, payable the 30th. The transfer books close on 4th proximo and re-open on the 12th.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Exchange every while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY EVENING, May 27, 1869. }

Trade to-day was only moderately active and prices without much change. There is some alteration in groceries, as will be seen from the quotations. Other articles remain as last noted.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Market dull. Common to good sells slowly at $3 50@5 50, and choice in store and at $6 00@7 00 ₱ bbl. A very few sell above the latter figure.

BUTTER—Market dull. The best roll will hardly command 28c ₱ lb, and common is in large supply, dull, and not quotable.

EGGS—Scarce, and good fresh packed command readily 15c ₱ doz.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a fair demand and market firm. We quote shoulders at 14c; rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17½@18c; sugar cured hams, and canvassed 19½@20c; plain hams 18½@19c; dried beef 21c, and canvassed 19c; breakfast bacon 19½@20c. Lard in tierces 13½@14c, and in kegs 2c@2½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Market dull. Extra No. 1 $1 50@1 52, and No. 2 at $1 20 ₱ gallon.

HOMINY—Market dull at $3 75@3 00 ₱ bbl.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ₱ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sells by the gallon jug at $1 50@1 75.

CHEESE—Sales of Western Reserve at 16@17c; Ohio Factory 18@18c; Ohio Goshen 20@21c; New York Goshen at 23@23c, and Skimmed at 13@14c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull; sales of peaches at 14@14½c for quarter, and 16@16½c for halved, and 18@19c for halves. Dried apples are wanted at 13½@13c, in sacks.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are, ₱ 100 wholesale for bran, $1 30; for shipstuff, $1 30; for middlings, $1 40; for screen'ngs, $1 60; for chop $1 50, and for sweepings $2 00.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in light demand at from $9 00@9 50 ₱ bushel. No timothy seed offering. Flax seed in light supply at $2 40@2 45 ₱ bushel.

PEACHES—Market well supplied and dull. Choice Peachblows from store are nordly vtiotable at over $6 ₱ bushel, and buckeyes sell as low as $4 00@5 00 ₱ bu.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 80@1 85, and $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $4 50@5 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75@90c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good, and prices may be quoted at $22@23 00.

FLOUR—There is only a moderate demand, and the market is quiet and prices from store somewhat irregular. Nominally we quote: Jobbing lots, in barrels, at $5 50@7 00; choice spring in barrels $7, and in sacks $6 75; winter wheat in barrels $7 75@8 25, and in sacks $7 50@7 75. The following are the Pearl Mill prices: Pearl Mill extra star, green Mill, in barrels $9 75, and in sacks $9 40; double extra in barrels $8 60, and in sacks $8 30; Pearl Mill family in barrels $8 00, and in sacks $7 70; spring wheat brands $8 00, and in sacks $7 40. The Pittsburgh City Mill prices are as follows: Choice white winter wheat flour in barrels $8 30, and in sacks $8 00; choice red winter wheat flour in barrels $7 40, and in sacks $7 15; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 90, and in sacks $6 65 ₱ barrel.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, cold bolted, ₱ bbl of 4 bushels, $4 00; ₱ bushel 95@98c.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $6 50@7 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

GRAIN—There is very little movement in grain and prices are almost entirely dropping. Wheat is dull at $1 45 for red winter. Oats are quiet, 68@69c on the track. Ear corn sells from first hands at 72@75c. Rye is dull and weak at $1 26, and barley at $1 70 for choice.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote high wines at 96c. Common rectified at 92c, and choice old rectified at $1 05; half rye and half corn $1 05; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $2 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at highly nominal prices, varying from $3 00@4 00 ₱ gallon.

### Groceries.

Business in grocery line is quiet, but an active trade is expected in June. The coming fruit crop promises to be large, which will use up large quantities of sweets. As will be seen from the annexed quotations, there are several changes from our last report.

COFFEE—Government Java 34@35c; Laguayra 30c; Rio 24@26c; prime 25½@27c; fair 22@ 23c; good 20@21c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, best, $1 75; good, $1 00; Gunpowder, do., $1 75; good $1 20; Japan, 95@$1 20; Oolong, best $1 60.

SYRUPS—White drips $1 15; silver drips 85c; Lovering's, $1 00; fair to good 70@75c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, good 75c; best 80@85c; Porto Rico, 70@75c.

RAW SUGARS—New Orleans, 13½@14c; prime, 14½c; choice, 15c; Porto Rico, good, 13½@14c; prime, 14½c; Cuba, good, 13c; prime, 14c; strictly prime, 14½c; Demerara, 15½c.

REFINED SUGARS—Standards, 17¼c; A, 16¾c; B, 16c; Ex C, 15½c; C Yellow, 15¼c.

SUGAR HOUSE—11½c.

SODA—English Bicarb, 7c; Sal Soda, 3½c.

### PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, May 28, 1869. }

There is very little to report in the oil market, excepting the fact that it is dull, weak and drooping.

The following dispatches from various points were received at the telegraph offices on Duquesne Way:

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, May 27.—Antwerp 48 francs. Liverpool unchanged. In New York, crude 14½c; refined 30½c, with a weak market.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 27.—Market quiet but holders firm and nothing doing. Spot, 30c; June 30½c; July 31c; August 32c; June and December 32c bid and 32½c asked; August and September 32½c. Crude at Cabot and December 32½@32½c; crude 15c, bulk.

OIL CITY, PA., May 27.—Market dull; buyers offering $1 90@1 85; holders ask $2. No transactions.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 6 P. M.—Sales 500 bbls June to December at 32c; 500 do July to December at 32c; 300 do June to July, 300 do June at 30½c; 500 do August and September at 31½c; 500 do June at 30c; 2,000 do at 30c; 500 do July at 31c; 1,000 do August and September at 32c; 500 do July to September at 31½c; 500 do July at 31c; 500 do July to October to December at 32½c; 500 do July to September at 31½c; 500 do June to December at 32c; 1,000 do August to September at 32c; 2,000 do May at 30c; 500 do June at 30½c; 500 do at 30½c; 2,000 do May at 30c. Crude active during the day, closing quiet and prices steady at quotations.

TARR FARM, Pa., May 27, 5:00 P. M.—Market closed very bare; sales of 1,000 bbls at $4 50.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet. 1 P. L. S. to W. 29½c; S. W. 30@30½c; crude 13@13½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 27, Noon.—Market quiet; asking $4 00 and bid $3 90. Sales of 1,000 bbls, 30 days, S. to A. at $4 bid on the ground.

ROUSEVILLE, Pa., May 27, Noon.—Market lifeless under the depressing news.

OIL CITY, May 27, Noon.—Market nominal at $5 00 delivered on broad gauge cars; on the creek $4 00@4 05.

TARR FARM, May 27, Noon.—Market dull—buyers offering $4 50, but not anxious to buy; $4 55 was offered for 12 cars but refused, sellers holding for higher prices, but no sales.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., May 27, noon.—Market weak and nominal; offers to sell round lots $5 00@5 25; bids at $4 00, without finding out buyers. Light demand for regular delivery at $4 20 to 4 30. Buyers at $4 00 on B. G. and S. C. City and firm with sales at $5 00.

PLEASANTVILLE, May 27.—Market inactive at $3 90 at wells.

STORY FARM, May 27, 2 P. M.—Market dull at $4 50@4 60 and nominal.

TIDIOUTE, Pa., May 27, 2:00 P. M.—Sales 1,000 bbls in lots at $4 30; 1,000 do do, at $4 32½; 1,000 do do, at $4 35.

CRUDE OIL—The market was quiet, weak and drooping with but few sales reported. We note sales as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 2,000 bbls S. O., June | 12½c |
| 1,000 " " | 12½c |
| 1,000 " " | 12½c |
| 1,000 " " 60 days | 13c |
| 1,000 " " 4 p. c. months and $200, at | 12c |
| 1,000 " " all year, a put, and $400, at | 12c |
| 1,000 " " all year, a put, and $400, at | 12c |

REFINED OIL—There was but little doing in refined, and the market closed weak. The following sales were reported:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1,000 bbls May at | 30c |
| 500 bbls each, July to December | 32c |
| 500 bbls each, August and September | 31½c |
| 500 bbls July | 31c |
| 500 bbls July | 31c |
| July to September offered at 31½c. | |

### Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. Big & Co | 80 | Fisher Bros | 90 |
| Pool Bros | 160 | James Wilkins | 100 |
| Citizens' Oil Works | 100 | | |
| Total | | | 1,020 |

### Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 522 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Phila.

Hutchison, Rec & Co, 291 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Hutchison Oil & Ref Co, 213 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Brady, Sawyer, 307 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 112 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Liberty Oil Works, 142 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined..... 1,338 bbls

### Oil Shipped Long Pennsa. Central R. R.

Hutchison Oil & Ref Co, 387 bbls refined, to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

J B Rhodes & Co, Brook, Philadelphia.

J S Ramsey, 25 bbls refined to M R George & co, Philadelphia.

Hutchison Oil & Refining Co, 12 bbls refined to J B Rhodes, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined..... 439 bbls

### Oil Shipped East by Western Penna R. R.

Mansfield, Ice & Co, 302 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

D. Hird, 100 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

G W Hoshy & Co, 250 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined..... 1,552 bbls

### PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, May 28, 1869. }

The following are the current prices:

| *Acid.* | | | *Oil.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acetic | lb | 27@ 30 | Bergamot | lb | 6 00@ 7 50 |
| Citric | lb | 1 60@ 1 65 | Cedar leaf | lb | 1 90@ 2 00 |
| Oxalic | lb | 20@ 25 | Cinnam | lb | 4 50@ 4 75 |
| Tartaric | lb | 1 00@ 1 05 | Cloves | lb | 2 75@ 3 00 |
| Alcohol gal | | 2 20@ 2 30 | *Oil.* | | |
| *Alcos.* | | | Cod liver | gal | 2 25@ 2 50 |
| Cape | lb | 28@ 29 | Lemon | lb | 5 50@ 5 75 |
| Sicul | lb | 28@ 30 | Lard c | gal | 1 60@ 1 65 |
| Am. Carb | lb | 24@ 26 | Uncin | gal | 1 80@ 1 90 |
| Arnica | lb | 50@ 60 | Linseed | gal | 1 10@ 1 15 |
| Annotta | lb | 80@ 90 | Neats f | gal | 1 40@ 1 50 |
| Ashes Pot | lb | 4½@ 5 | Olive | gal | 2 50@ 3 00 |
| Soda | lb | 4½@ 5 | quarts | doz | 7 50@15 00 |
| Bal Copa | lb | 1 00@ 1 05 | pints | doz | 4 00@ 8 00 |
| Bay Rum | gal | 4 50@ 6 00 | Origan | lb | 3 00@ 3 50 |
| *Bark.* | | | Peppermt | lb | 6 00@ 6 50 |
| Cassia | lb | 38@ 1 00 | Rosemary | lb | 1 50@ 2 00 |
| Cinch Pal | lb | 30@ 1 00 | Sassafras | lb | 1 00@ 1 25 |
| " Pale | lb | 90@ 1 00 | Sperm | gal | 2 75@ 2 90 |
| " Calis | lb | 30@ 35 | Tannery | gal | 1 00@ 1 10 |
| *Black Leaf.* | | | Whale | gal | 1 40@ 1 50 |
| American | lb | 5@ 6 | Winter g | lb | 2 25@ 2 50 |
| East Ind | lb | 12@ 15 | Opium | lb | 15 75@19 00 |
| German | lb | 8@ 9 | Phosphus | lb | 1 40@ 1 60 |
| Blue Mass | lb | 55@ 58 | Pi Paris | bbl | 5 00@ 5 50 |
| Blue Vit | lb | 14@ 16 | *Potass.* | | |
| Borax ref | lb | 40@ 45 | Bichrom | lb | 21@ 23 |
| Brimstone | lb | 4@ 5 | Cyanide | lb | 60@ 65 |
| "Flor Sul | lb | 7½@ 8 | Iodide | lb | 5 50@ 6 75 |
| Calomel | lb | 1 05@ 1 10 | Prus Yel | lb | 45@ 50 |
| "English | lb | 1 40@ 1 45 | " Red | lb | 1 05@ 1 10 |
| Camphor | lb | 1 20@ 1 25 | Putty | lb | 3@ 4 |
| Canthar's | lb | 2 00@ 2 10 | Quin sulp | oz | 2 50@ 2 60 |
| Chamom | lb | 60@ 65 | Resin | bbl | 5 00@ 5 25 |
| "Roman | lb | 55@ 65 | *Rock.* | | |
| Chlorof'm | lb | 1 00@ 1 05 | Gentian | lb | 16@ 17½ |
| Cloves | lb | 48@ 50 | Ging Rt | lb | 27@ 30 |
| Cochineal | lb | 1 00@ 1 05 | " Jamaica | lb | 40@ 45 |
| Con lye case | $ | 8 00@ 8 25 | Ipecac | lb | 2 62@ 2 75 |
| Copperas | lb | 2½@ 3 | Jalap | lb | 1 00@ 1 10 |
| Cream Tar | lb | 40@ 45 | Liquorice | lb | 13@ 20 |
| Cubebs | lb | 1 00@ 1 10 | Rhub Chy | lb | 2 25@ 2 50 |
| Cudbear | lb | 25@ 30 | Sars Hon | lb | 60@ 65 |
| Dinners' Ext | lb | 75@ 80 | Sarsa Hon | lb | 60@ 65 |
| Et Nit spt | lb | 45@ 50 | Valeri Ras | lb | 60@ 65 |
| Epsom Sl | lb | 3@ 4 | " Jamaica | lb | 90@ 1 00 |
| Ext Log | lb | 17½@ 18 | Sal Ammon | lb | 14@ 18 |
| Ext Log | lb | 14@ 15 | Soda Caus | lb | 6½@ 7 |
| "Italian | lb | 45@ 50 | "Soda | lb | 3½@ 4 |
| "Sicily | lb | 50@ 55 | *Sugar.* | | |
| Fustic chl | lb | 3½@ 4¼ | Quaary | lb | 11@ 12 |
| Galls Aleppo | lb | 47@ 48 | Sugar | lb | 12@ 13 |
| Gelatine | lb | 1 00@ 1 10 | Camphor | lb | 5 00@ 5 25 |
| Arabic sts | lb | 80@ 1 00 | Mustard | lb | 30@ 35 |
| " W Nile | lb | 85@ 1 00 | Nutmegs | lb | 1 00@ 1 10 |
| Myrrh Tpk | lb | 65@ 70 | Opium | Eln | 25@ 30 |
| Shellac | lb | 60@ 65 | *Sticks.* | | |
| Trag s'rts | lb | 50@ 55 | Bl Cards | lb | 7@ 8 |
| Trag flake | lb | 60@ 65 | Cassia | lb | 20@ 22 |
| Hoffm'n A | lb | 48@ 51 | Soap Chat | lb | 19@ 22 |
| Indigo Mad | lb | 1 40@ 1 50 | Castile Wh | lb | 15@ 18 |
| "Span Fl | lb | 1 25@ 1 30 | Tartars | lb | 8@ 9 |
| Iodine res | lb | 7 25@ 7 50 | Tartars Cr | lb | 40@ 45 |
| Junip Ber | lb | 6@ 7 | Sumac Sic | lb | 11@ 12 |
| Lac Dulce | lb | 30@ 35 | Verdigris | lb | 35@ 40 |
| Mace | lb | 1 75@ 1 80 | Turp spg gal | | 66@ 70 |
| Madder | lb | 12@ 13 | *Wax.* | | |
| Magne cal | lb | 75@ 1 00 | Opal | gal | 2 50@ 4 00 |
| Carb | lb | 25@ 30 | Bees | lb | 30@ 35 |
| Manna SF | lb | 1 60@ 1 65 | Damar | gal | 2 40@ 2 45 |
| Morphia | oz | 2 60@ 2 65 | Ven Red | lb | 4@ 5 |
| Nutm No 1 | lb | 1 50@ 1 55 | | | |

## RIVER TELEGRAMS.

### Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, Pa., May 27, 1869.

River rising slowly, with thirty inches in the channel. Weather cloudy, with rain; thermometer 68° at 5 P. M. F.

### Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., May 27, 1869.

River rising slowly, with about five feet six inches water in the channel. Weather rainy; thermometer 66° at 5 P. M. G.

### Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, May 27, 1869.

River on a stand, with about six feet water. Weather showery; thermometer 69° at six P. M. C.

### Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., May 27, 1869.

Boats down to-day: Telegraph at 11 A. M., and New York at 6 P. M. Fleetwood at 12 P. M. River falling; weather clear and warm. H.

### Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 27.—River falling slowly with six feet six inches in the canal. Weather showery and warm.

## RIVER NEWS.

### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

**Arrived.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elizabeth | Houghton | Elizabeth. | |
| Franklin | W. W. Clarke | Geneva. | |
| Chieftain | Phillips | Geneva. | |
| New State | Muhleman | Wheeling. | |

**Departed.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Elector | Donaldson | Geneva. |
| Elizabeth | Houghton | Elizabeth. |
| Chieftain | Phillips | Geneva. |
| Allens May | Flanigan | Geneva. |

MONONGAHELA—Five feet, and falling slowly.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet and falling slowly. From the amount of rain that has fallen, we think we can safely pronounce a rise before many days. Trade on the landing was not very active. Freights are getting scarce.

THE Kenton, from Portsmouth, brought up a fine trip as usual.

WE are indebted to the steamer Kenton for attentions to this office.

THE Wild Duck, Captain Anawalt, was at Cairo on Tuesday, *en route* for St. Louis.

AMONG the first boats due is the Lorena, Capt. Shuman.

CAPT. ANAWALT telegraphs us that the Wild Duck and barges arrived safely at St. Louis yesterday.

THE hull of Captain Doty's new boat will be towed to New Orleans by the new steamer Mahamotan No. 2, Captain Daniels.

A STEAMBOAT clerk threshed a Western delegate to the Commercial Convention in Memphis, Friday, for insulting a lady on the Marble City.

THE steamers Belle Vernon, Capt. J. J. Darragh, and Argosy, Capt. Vandegrift, were advertised to leave Cincinnati for this port on Wednesday.

NOTICE OF LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS.—Through receipts given to all points on the Upper Mississippi to St. Paul at the lowest rates, by R. C. Gray & Co., agents.

THE fine packet New State, Capt. Muhleman, takes her departure this day at 11 A. M. for Louisville and Cincinnati. Call early for freight or passage and shipper will bear this in mind.

THE Keokuk *Gate City* learns that at a late hour Thursday evening, the steamer Clarinda, on her up trip, Wednesday night, struck a snag near Canton and came near sinking. The boat sustained considerable damage.

ST. LOUIS INSPECTOR.—Captain John Wilson, United States Inspector of steamers for this district, was engineer on the steamer Belfonda in 1852, on the Rambler in 1854 and on the Dilworth, 2d do c do; M McWhinney, 3 do h ware; A Kelly, 1 box c.

### Allegheny Station.

E M Jenkins, 10 bbls soap; M Speer & Son, 23 bbls flour; 2 bdls; 2 bbls H ware; 2 bbls eggs; W Hasbrook, 1 bdle; 1 bbl H ware; Fleming & Bro, 1 bbl flour; Frazier & M, 5 bbls pipe; Frazier & M, 20 do do.

### Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.

Rockey & Herron, 1 car nails; W G Miller, 1 car nails; R A Clark & Co, 1 car lime; Mc Speaman & D, 1 do do; J A Clark & Co, 1 car lime; Mc Speaman & D, 1 do do; Stewart, 1 do do; Brueggeman & Co, 1 do do; Mc Speaman & D, 1 do do; Brueggeman & Co, 1 do do; R Biddle, 23 bbls potatoes; Applegate & A, 1 do do; Fairbanks, M & Co, 19 bbls lard; Fairbanks, M & Co, 1 bbl lard oil; E H Davis, 1 bbl oil; Fairbanks, M & Co, 1 bbl lard oil; Knox, Kirk & Co, 1 bbl, 1 bx varnish; Knox, Kirk & Co, 1 bbl oil; Vandiorder & S, 4 bbls oats; Axtell & Lee, 3 bbls apples; E Ross, 10 do do; 4 do do, 3 bbls dappins; Voigt, Magood & Co, 2 do do; McHenry & H, 2 do do; Mc Speaman & D, 1 do do; Mc Speaman & D, 28 bbls oats; F G Craigmed, 1 bbl oil; 1 keg do; Christy & Duff & Son, 6 bbls, 2 bxs butter; Bedford Chair co, 15 Bonham, 1 bdl rags, 1 bag do; Hammer & Son, 3 bdls bdls chairs, 18 do rockers; C G Hammer & Son, 3 bdls chairs, 1 bdl rockers; Strickler & M, 6 bbls nat meal; P Considine, 3 bbls s lpon; Arbuckles & co, 3 bxs spices, 1 do groceries, 1 hf chestles; W Zimmerman, 7 bbls 1 do groceries, 1 hf chestles; W Zimmerman, tot old iron; B D Moore, 1 bdle; leave at Gas Office; B D Moore, 280 new oil bbls; Morrison & Devol, 150 do do; Oats & Axtell & Lee, 3 bbls apples; E Ross, 10 do do; J M pkgs groceries.

### Allegheny Station.

Geo Stewart, 1 car nails; Rose & Painter, 1 do corn; Kennedy & Bro, 1 do wheat; J Cook, 50 bbls lime; J Lauther, 34 bbls carting; h ware.

### Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

W B Scaife, 2 bxs pumps; Mc Cullough & Mc Clurkan, 1 bdle; J Jenkins, 34 boxes; E Harbaugh, 200 bxs soap; W B Hay, 1 bdle; Hay & Lyon, 25 bbls flour; J A Graff, 1 bbl; Graff, Bennett & Co, 1 bbl; Wm Goehring, 1 bbl; Wm Goehring, 1 bbl; Wm Goehring

# The Daily Commercial.

## CITY MATTERS.

### ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

**Regular Semi-Monthly Meeting—Petitions, Remonstrances, Etc—The Ordinance in Reference to the Tapping of Sewers—Various Ordinances—The Site for a Poor Farm—Resignation of Mr. Myler—The Sewerage Question, Etc., Etc.**

A regular semi-monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils was held on Thursday evening, May 27th, in their respective Chambers, City Building.

**SELECT COUNCIL.**

JAMES McBRIER.....*President.*
J. R. OXLEY.....*Clerk.*

Council came to order at eight o'clock, and the CLERK called the roll, when the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Faulkner, Gwinner, Hall, Hartman, Myler, J. C. Patterson, A. Patterson, Phillips, Riddle, Wettach, and President McBrier.

The CLERK proceeded to read the minutes of the preceding regular and special meetings, but on motion of Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, the further reading was dispensed with.

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, &C.

Mr. MYLER presented a communication from J. B. Smith, acting for the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, asking that the Company be allowed to obtain the use of that portion of Canal street the Council designed appropriating in extending and straightening Rebecca street. Referred to the Committee on Surveys.

A REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. PHILLIPS, a remonstrance against the sewer on Western avenue. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

SEWER IN HERRON ALLEY.

The PRESIDENT, a petition for a lateral sewer in Herron alley, from Montgomery avenue to North alley. Referred to Committee on Streets.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS.

Mr. MYLER, chairman of the Committee on Streets, presented a report from that Committee, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Streets respectfully reports as follows:

THE WIDENING OF WESTERN AVENUE.

In reference to the widening of the pavement on the south side of Western avenue, from Marion to Irwin avenues, your Committee are favorable to said improvement, but in their opinion the ground is not sufficiently settled to go on immediately with the work.

BLOSSOM ALLEY.

In the matter of the petition asking for a change in the established grade on Juniata street, between Sedgewick and Franklin streets, your Committee can see no reason to depart from their rule, "not to change established grades, unless thoroughly convinced that there is some mistake in the original grade," and accordingly report adversely to granting the prayer of petitioners.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SEWERS.

In relation to empowering the City Engineer to employ a competent person to superintend the construction of sewers, and the grading and paving of new streets, your Committee report an ordinance and respectfully ask its passage.

SEWER DROP ON SANDUSKY STREET.

Your committee recommend the placing of a sewer drop on Sandusky street, in the vicinity of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and report the following resolution relating thereto:

*Resolved*, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized to have a sewer drop constructed on Sandusky street, near the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, for the purpose of connecting with the canal sewer.

Respectfully submitted.

ORDINANCES.

The following ordinances accompanied the report:

An ordinance for the grading of Sarah street, from Union avenue to the city line.

An ordinance for the grading and paving of Ridge avenue, from Grant avenue to Chartiers street.

An ordinance authorizing the repairing and extension of the culvert over Butchers run, on River avenue. The culvert is to be extended to the full width of the avenue.

An ordinance creating the office of Superintendent of sewers, streets, &c. The ordinance empowers the City Engineer to employ a competent person whose duty it shall be to superintend the construction of sewers and the grading of new streets and to attend to such other duties as the Engineer may direct. The person appointed will receive as compensation $1,000 per annum, and will be under the control of the City Engineer.

An ordinance for the grading and paving of Page street, from Fulton to Manhattan street.

An ordinance for the grading of Jefferson street, from Shields' alley to Monterey street.

An ordinance authorizing the construction of a lateral sewer on North avenue, from Palo Alto street to Pasture lane.

The report was accepted and the resolution in reference to the sewer drop on Sandusky street adopted.

ACTION ON THE ORDINANCES.

On motion of Mr. PHILLIPS the ordinance for the grading and paving of Ridge avenue was laid over.

The ordinance for a lateral sewer on North avenue, between Palo Alto street and Pasture lane was referred back to the committee with instructions to report upon the practicability of the improvement.

The ordinance relative to the grading of Sarah street, Second ward, was read once, and there being no objection, laid over under the rules.

The ordinance relative to the repairing and extension of the culvert on River avenue was referred back to the committee for revisement.

PASSED FINALLY.

The ordinances relative to the grading of Jefferson street, and grading and paving of Page street, from Fulton to Manhattan street, were read a third time and passed finally.

LAID OVER.

The ordinance creating the office of Superintendent of Sewers was, on motion of Mr. RIDDLE, laid over.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. HALL called up the ordinance to provide for the tapping of sewers and making connections therewith, which was laid over at the previous meeting, and moved its adoption. Carried.

The rules were suspended and the ordinance passed finally.

The ordinance relative to the grading of Gardner, Maine, and Market streets, Seventh ward, was read a third time and passed finally.

The ordinance changing a contract with Bernard Gray for paving was, on motion of Mr. RIDDLE, laid on the table.

The ordinance for the grading of Patterson Alley was laid over.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The action of Common Council in referring the report of the Fire Committee back to the committee, with instructions to procure plans, and receive proposals for a two-story engine house in the Second ward, was on motion of Mr. A. PATTERSON, concurred in.

SITE FOR A POOR FARM.

When the report of the Committee on Poor Farm, presented in Common Council, was read, Mr. HALL stated that the committee had received no intimation of the purchase this year, and notified by the Poor Directors that the bargain had been closed. He was opposed to the purchase at the price stipulated—$93 00 or $60 per acre, and thought other and more convenient ground could be secured, and for at least one-hundred dollars less per acre.

Mr. MYLER stated that it was well known to the members of Councils that the Poor Directors had opposed the Boyd farm at first, but after consideration and examination of the various sites offered, concluded on this one as the best. The speaker thought it was a good investment, and further, that no better farm could be procured in Allegheny county.

Mr. HANNA said he knew of 50 acres of ground within three miles of the Boyd farm, right at a station, with about twenty-five acres of flat land, all of it well watered, which could be secured at $60 per acre, or possibly for $20,000. There would then be some hope for the city to make something. But in the other investment they would certainly make nothing.

Mr. RIDDLE thought that thirty or sixty acres would be sufficient for a poor farm, and to purchase one hundred and thirty acres of land at five hundred dollars per acre and half of it unfinable, would certainly not be a good investment.

Mr. A. PATTERSON said the same land had been purchased in 1857 for sixty-five dollars per acre, and he never would vote to pay five hundred dollars per acre for it.

Mr. PHILLIPS said five hundred dollars was too much for the land.

The resolution was non-concurred in by a vote of six nays to four yeas. Messrs Hartman, Myler, J. C. Patterson and Wettach voting yea, and Messrs. Faulkner, Gwinner, Hall, A. Patterson, Phillips and Riddle voting nay.

RESIGNATION.

The PRESIDENT read the resignation of John A. Myler, as a member of Council from the Fourth ward, having been chosen Postmaster of Allegheny City.

The resignation was accepted, it being a necessity to do so, as Mr. Myler, a Government officer, could not hold a place in Councils.

On motion of Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Mr. Myler, for the faithfulness and ability with which he had discharged his duties, especially as Chairman of the Street Committee.

Mr. MYLER responded in a very appropriate and feeling manner, and parted with his fellow Councilmen with feelings of regret.

Mr. Riddle, Mr. Hall, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Faulkner and Mr. McBrier, Chairman, joined in complimenting Mr. Myler upon his honorable retirement.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON offered a resolution instructing the Mayor to issue a proclamation for a special election to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Myler's resignation, which was adopted. Council then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK - - - - - - President.
R. DILWORTH - - - - - - - Clerk.

The CLERK called the roll, when the following members answered as present: Messrs. Blain, Coraly, Gerhard, Grenet, Hanna, Hastings, Kirkpatrick, Krebbs, Kopp, Long, Megraw, McNeill, Ober, Porter, Refneman, Seidle, Tate, Thompson, Voegtly, Warner and President Slack.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read an approved.

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, ETC.

Mr. MEGRAW presented a petition for the grading of Quarry street. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, a remonstrance against a sewer on Anderson street and Stoddard alley. Same reference.

Mr. HASTINGS, remonstrance against grading and paving the first alley north of Hemlock street. Same reference.

THE SEWERAGE QUESTION.

Mr. MCNEILL offered the following:

WHEREAS, It appears to be impracticable and inexpedient for the city to build any main sewers under the present sewerage law; and, whereas, it is necessary to have a stone culvert put in spring Garden avenue as soon as possible to permit the paving of said street; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Streets and Sewers be instructed to have the said sewer put under contract as soon as convenient, and to pay the cost of construction, less the front foot assessment, out of the city treasury; until such time as a proper assessment can be made upon the property benefited by the same, and the money refunded to the city as soon as such assessments can be collected.

Mr. VOEGTLY moved to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee, which was agreed to.

JUNIATA STREET.

Mr. WARNER presented a remonstrance against a change of grade on Juniata street, signed by a large number of property holders. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Sewers. Select Council non-concurred and laid on the table.

PETITIONS.

Also, petition for water on Sedgwick street, between Juniata and Franklin streets. Referred to the Committee on Water.

Also, communication from Mr. Sampson relative to the sale of a portion of property for wharf purposes. Referred to the Committee on Wharves and Landings.

THE POOR FARM PURCHASE.

Mr. MCNEILL, Chairman of the Committee on Poor Farm, presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee on Poor Farm respectfully report that they were convened at the instance of the President of the Poor Board, when the were informed that the Directors of the Poor, under direction of the Councils, had purchased the Boyd farm, containing one hundred and thirty acres, for $93.00, all of which action was approved by your Committee, and we offer the following:

*Resolved*, That the action of the Poor Directors and Committee on Poor Farm is hereby approved.

Respectfully submitted.

The report was accepted and resolution adopted.

UNOCCUPIED RAILROAD PROPERTY.

Mr. LONG presented a resolution requesting the City Solicitor for his opinion as to the rights of the city to appropriate unoccupied railroad property for street purposes. Adopted.

THE OIL ORDINANCE.

The ordinance relative to oil refineries, read at a previous meeting, came up on second reading.

Mr. LONG moved to refer back to the Committee for revision, which was agreed to.

THE CATTLE ORDINANCE.

The ordinance relative to horses, cattle, etc., running at large, was read a third time and finally passed.

GATES AND FENCES AT RAILWAY CROSSINGS.

The ordinance relative to gates and fences on the railroad tracks in the city, was called up on second reading, and discussed. It appearing that the phraseology was obscure, in not specifying whether the gates were to be placed over the streets or over the railway tracks, the ordinance was referred back to the committee.

SPRING GARDEN SEWER.

The ordinance providing for the construction of a sewer on Spring Garden avenue, was called up and discussed at some length—mainly on the question of the propriety of letting contracts for city work to be paid for in bonds. A motion was made to lay the ordinance over until the next regular meeting, which was adopted by a vote of 12 yeas to 8 nays.

GERST'S ALLEY.

The ordinance to grade and pave Gerst's alley was read a third time and finally passed.

LINCOLN AVENUE SEWER.

The ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Lincoln avenue and Rope alley, to connect with Western avenue sewer, was called up, discussed and laid over for the present.

WESTERN AVENUE SEWER.

The ordinance relating to sewer on Western avenue was laid over until the report of the Street Committee is received.

LAID ON THE TABLE.

The ordinance relative to grading and paving the first alley north of Hemlock street, was laid on the table.

MAIN SEWERS.

The ordinance levying a tax for the construction of main sewers, and refunding, etc., as passed in Select Council, was recalled up, and a motion made to concur in its adoption.

Mr. MEGRAW thought the ordinance did not conform to the act of Assembly, and opposed its passage.

Mr. WARNER stated that if the old city paid most of the tax, she would get the most back—so that it was six of one and half a dozen of the other.

Mr. MEGRAW could not see the matter in that light.

Mr. MCNEILL thought the law had been passed too hastily, and good lawyers stated that not a single section would hold water. He was in favor of suspending operations under it, that a well digested law might be passed next winter. If the ordinance was to be passed, he would favor an amendment increasing the tax from eight to fifteen mills.

Mr. HANNA stated that the sewer law had been before the Councils for a whole year, and there was no use talking about hasty legislation. He only desired that if the city proposed to build sewers, they would provide the means to pay for them.

Mr. MCNEILL referred to the Canal and Belmont sewers as specimens of hasty legislation. Fifty thousand dollars had been spent on these sewers, and they were not worth five cents.

On the motion to concur with the action of Select Council, the yeas and nays were called, and resulted: Yeas, 10; nays, 10. Lost.

RECONSIDERATION.

The resolution instructing the Committee on Ordinances to report on the propriety of recalling the city ordinances, passed in Select Council, was concurred in.

CONCURRED IN.

The report of the Committee on Railroads, presented at a previous meeting of Select Council, was concurred in.

STREET COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report of the Street Committee, as made to Select Council this evening, was read and the ordinances accompanying same all concurred in.

LINCOLN AVENUE SEWER.

Mr. LONG called up the ordinance relative to sewer on Lincoln avenue and Rope alley, and moved to concur in the action of Select Council in passing the same.

Mr. HANNA asked that the ordinance be laid over.

Mr. LONG stated that the Committee had twice reported in favor of the sewer, and there was no propriety in further delaying the work.

The motion to concur in the action of Select Council was lost by a vote of 8 yeas to 9 nays.

WHITE OAK ALLEY SEWER.

Mr. HASTINGS moved to reconsider the action of Common Council, in laying over the plan of sewer on the White Oak alley. Adopted.

Mr. MEGRAW then moved to lay the whole matter on the table, which was agreed to.

In answer to a question, the PRESIDENT stated that it would now be necessary to report a new plan for the sewer.

The hour of ten o'clock having arrived, Councils stood adjourned.

### Police Intelligence.

FRIDAY, May 28, 1869.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

AN ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLER FINED.

John Fraunholz, one of the tavern keepers returned on Monday last for selling liquor on Sunday, had a hearing before Mayor Brush yesterday, and was fined fifty dollars and costs. The fine was paid.

A WARNING TO EVIL DOERS.

For interfering with officer Joseph Waugh, and assisting a prisoner to escape from said officer's custody, Leopold Hart was fined $25 and costs by Mayor Brush. He will hardly repeat the offense.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

In a row on Liberty street, Twelfth ward, at an early hour yesterday morning, Patrick Best struck a man named Joseph Hamilin, with whom he was quarreling, a blow on the head with a "pop" bottle. He was arrested, and some hours later, at the hearing, fined $25 and costs for his ungentlemanly behavior.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

Officer McCready on Wednesday evening arrested a woman for street walking, and conveyed her to the lock-up. Yesterday morning she gave her name as Isabella Timmons, and it was ascertained that she was the woman against whom, in the early part of the month, Joseph Shaffer preferred a charge of larceny before Justice Wampler, of McKeesport. It was alleged that she stole from Shaffer an English lever silver watch, and the chain belonging to Mayor Brush. She must have to lay for ten days, and in the meantime the authorities of McKeesport will be notified of her arrest.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

A MIXED-UP CASE.

Michael Walker charged Michael Felix with stealing a horse from his (Walker's) pasture field in Mifflin township, on Decoration day. The instant. It seems that the plaintiff bought the horse from Felix, agreeing to pay him forty-five dollars for the same. Thirty-five dollars was paid down and Walker took the horse away. Subsequently Felix called for the remaining ten dollars, but Walker did not have it, and Felix, it is alleged, went to the pasture field and took the horse and sold it. A warrant was issued.

HELD TO ANSWER.

Henry Little, charged before the above magistrate with burglary, on oath of Jane Thomas, had a hearing yesterday, and was admitted to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars for his appearance in court. His accomplices have not been apprehended.

[Before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny.]

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

Louis Keichler charged a Mr. Morrow with false pretenses, alleging that the accused obtained ten dollars from him by averring that it was to pay his initiation fee to Herman Lodge, I. O. O. F., which allegation deponent alleges was false. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Bolster, of Allegheny.]

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Yesterday morning five boys, named Andrew Rudinger, George Siniche, George Wagner, Herman Miller and Edward Bushnell, charged with larceny, had a hearing before Alderman Bolster. The lads, it seems, have for some time past kept up a system of petty thieving, and during the carrying on of operations under Bolster's police were detected in numerous thefts. Information was made against them and they were arrested and hearings, as stated, were held yesterday. Rudinger was formerly an inmate of the House of Refuge, but for good conduct was out on parole. He was returned to his old quarters. The others were held to bail for trial.

[Before Mayor Arent, of Allegheny.]

HELD OVER.

August Danner charged Louis Fisher with assault and battery, and the accused was held for a hearing to-day.

SURETY.

A man named Traner was arrested and held to bail for a hearing, on a charge of surety of the peace, preferred by Mary Donnelly.

### COURT PROCEEDINGS.

**District Court—Judge Hampton.**

The first case taken up yesterday was that of Hastings vs. Bruce. This was an action growing out of the sale and purchase of a horse, which was, subsequent to thesale, found to be diseased, and was shot. The action was brought to recover the purchase money. The jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $100 50, subject to the opinion of the court in the questions of law reserved.

The next case taken up was that of Peter Kichl, et. al. vs. Michael Karues, Jr. This was an action in replevin, to determine the right of possession to a cracker machine. The machine was purchased by plaintiff and loaned to defendant. The jury found for the plaintiffs.

Catharine Rumpff vs. Isaac Vichestein. This was an action to recover money alleged to have been loaned, and also for maintenance.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 89. Raeder vs. Morrison, Koegler & Co.
No. 98. Leahy vs. Nobbs.
No. 102. Haller vs. Matthew.
No. 147. O'Donnell & Sons vs. McClintock & Cochran.
No. 14. Owners of steamboat Dolphin vs. McCloy & Bro.
No. 23. Calhoun & Edwards vs. Frank.
No. 30. Pool vs. Dixon.
No. 32. Werle vs. Walter.

**Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.**

A verdict has not yet been rendered in the case of Wm. Dalzell for use of Robert Dalzell vs. Geo. Gamble, previously reported.

J. W. Sloan et ux. vs. John Deitrich scl. fa. on a mortgage. On trial.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 29. Peebles vs. Peebles.
No. 32. McFarland vs. Hagan.
No. 33. Speller vs. Metz.
No. 5. (January) Mills vs. Kirkpatrick.
No. 36. Little et al. vs. Felix.
No. 38. Poth vs. Deckenbach.
No. 39. Magee vs. Moffit's admr's.
No. 40. Peters. vs. Boorn.
No. 41. Blair vs. Ross Oil Co.

ATLANTIC B. B. CLUB.—The following are the officers of the Atlantic Base Ball Club, of this city: President, W. W. McCandless; Vice-President, Harry Palmer; Recording Secretary, B. F. Seloyd; Corresponding Secretary, Cal. Rayburn; Treasurer, A. Healy; Directors, W. W. McCandless, Cal. Rayburn, D. Rogers, W. Ewing, Moore, Harry Palmer, Brosey, J. Robb, W. Moore. It has not yet been fully settled who will compose the first nine this season, but it will contain some of the following gentlemen: Stoppie, Brosey, Boose, Hay, McCandless, Palmer, Page, Boyle, Healy, Rayburn, Moore, Tice. The Atlantics promise to try and keep up the reputation this season that they earned last year.

A RELIC.—The stone slab above the door of the "Block House" at the Point, is to be placed in the wall of the rotunda of the new City Hall Building, Mr. E. W. H. Schenley, of England, who owns the Block House, having given it to the Commissioners having the erection of the Hall in charge. They intend to place below it a marble slab, upon which will be engraved all the facts known of the relic.

Cozy.

Waugaman's "Mint," 44 Smithfield street. The arrangements and appointments are complete in their way, which, we need scarcely add, is Waugaman's way.


**Boots and Shoes.**

We would call the attention of country store keepers and shoe dealers to the advertisement of J. H. Borland, wholesale and commission dealer in Boots and Shoes, at Nos. 53 and 55 Wood street, which appears in our columns. He is offering goods at eastern prices, and as he keeps one of the best stocks of goods in the city, you will find it the place to fill up your stocks. He is also agent for Philadelphia manufactured Boots and Shoes, which he sells at the same prices as they can be bought for in Philadelphia. Give him a call when in the city, or send him an order for goods and it will be filled promptly at the lowest prices.

**Decoration Day.**

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION.—Post 35 and 88 G. A. R. will meet at their respective headquarters on Saturday, the 29th inst., at eight o'clock A. M.

All associations and schools participating in the procession will form with their right resting on Federal street.

The Columbia Hose, Hook and Ladder Company will form on Lacock street, right resting on Federal street.

All associations intending to participate will report to the Adjutant General, Abe Patterson, on or before Friday evening, at 214 Lacock street.

The staff will report promptly at eight A. M., at headquarters, Post 35.

The division will move promptly at nine o'clock. A. P. CALLOW,
Commanding First Division.

**Trunks—Wholesale and Retail.**

Joseph Leibler, No. 104 Wood street, manufacturer and wholesale and retail dealer in trunks, has one of the largest and choicest stocks in this city. Factory corner of Penn and Fifteenth street.

**Restaurant.**

Besides the best the market affords, Waugaman also compels the vineyards to pay tribute to his tables. The very choicest wines can be found at Waugaman's.

**"The Mint."**

One of the coolest restaurants in the city is that of Waugaman's, 44 Smithfield street. Meals served all hours, promptly.

**Harry Algeo.**

Who has been engraving for John Stevenson & Son, for the last three years, has left the above firm and can be found at 55 Sixth, late St. Clair street.

**Valises and Traveling Satchels.**

An elegant assortment of valises and ladies' and gents' traveling satchels, at Jos. Leibler's, No. 104 Wood street.

**Waugaman's Restaurant.**

The best of meals taste all the better for being served promptly. Waugaman does not always whet one's appetite. Waugaman, 44 Smithfield street, prides himself upon his selection of fine wines and liquors, which are very choice.

**The Vital Statistics of the United States**

Show that pectoral diseases and throat and chronic disorders of the stomach and bowels, are among the most prominent and fatal diseases in this country. Disobedience to the laws of health, as regards diet; the use of pernicious stimulants; and the wear and tear of business excitement, and of "fast life" generally, have much to do with the prevalence of these maladies in our cities; while in the West, and especially in the newly opened districts, they are chiefly due to malaria, unwholesome water and the exposure and privation incident to life in new settlements.

NOW, IT IS A FACT that it is as possible to protect the human system against these maladies, as to guard life and property against the invasion of assassins and thieves. Strengthen the vital organization with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and it becomes as capable of resisting the deadly principle of epidemic or endemic disease as a fire-proof safe is of resisting the action of combustion. This is the experience of thousands who have remained unscathed by malarious disorders in the sickliest seasons, while their neighbors, who neglected to tone and regulate their systems with this unequalled and medicinal stimulant, have fallen an easy prey to any disease. No wakefulness follows disease, if Nature repels it. Help nature to fight the good fight with infection, whether it be in the air, the water, or the soil, with this matchless preparation,—a compound of the purest vegetable extracts with the purest of all diffusive stimulants.

**FURNITURE.**

ROCK the BABY

IN EARNEST'S

PATENT SWING CRIB,

SOLD ONLY BY

LEMON & WEISE

Practical Furniture Manufacturers,

118 FOURTH AVENUE,

WHERE MAY BE FOUND A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. may

C. G. HAMMER & SONS,

(Late of the firm of Hammer & Dauler),

AT THEIR NEW ESTABLISHMENT, NO. 48 SEVENTH AVENUE, have a Large Stock of Elegant and Fashionable

PARLOR, LIBRARY AND BEDROOM FURNITURE,

AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

We have erected a large Factory, and are prepared to fill all orders on shortest notice. We flatter ourselves of having always made good work and it will always be our endeavor to continue, having a large number of experienced workmen, and a foreman of twenty-five years' experience in the latter, having charge of all work before leaving the Factory. We use no machinery; all our work is made by hand, and for durability and elegance it cannot be excelled.

C. G. HAMMER & SONS.

FURNITURE.

J. W. Woodwell & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE,

97 AND 99 THIRD STREET,

Have on hand the Largest Assortment in this city of the Latest Styles of

Modern and Antique Furniture.

AT LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES.

1,000

Good Envelopes,

FOR $1 80.

Our cheap Note Paper was such a decided success that we have been induced to bring out a Cheap Envelope. We are now receiving Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand of the above. The color is Dark Amber, and the quality is Double Thick. They are such Envelopes as usually sell for $3 50 per M, and are good enough for any purpose. No business man need be ashamed to send out these Envelopes. They are not thin enough to show through. Sent by mail, also, at $1 25 per M. We will print the address of the sender on these at $1 75 per 1,000 extra, thus making them cheaper than the stamped Envelopes furnished by the Government. No quantity less than 1,000 sold.

J. L. READ & SON,

WHOLESALE

Stationers and Booksellers,

102 FOURTH AVENUE.

CYLINDER BORING CO.

Flanders' Pat. Cylinder Boring Machines

Steam and Blast Cylinders.

PUMPS AND CORLISS VALVES OF ALL SIZES AND IN ALL POSITIONS BORED OUT without removing them from their present positions. Only the front head and piston removed.

CORLISS AND OTHER STEAM ENGINES REPAIRED.

NEW PISTONS FURNISHED WITH

Flanders' Patent Spring Piston Packing

All work warranted, and orders promptly attended to. Address

R. F. BLACKBURN, Manager.

Corner First avenue and Ferry st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ The above being well secured by Patents, infringements will be dealt with to the full extent of the law.

H. R. BEESON'S

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☞ Capacity of our Mills equal to any demand. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

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*J. & H. PHILLIPS,*

Have on hand at their Warerooms,

26 and 28 Sixth, late St. Clair, Street,

Of their own and other Manufacturers, a full Stock of

Floor Oil Cloths,

Green Oil Cloths, for Window Shades.

WINDOW SHADES,

For Stores and Dwellings, Enamelled and FURNITURE OIL CLOTHS,

Of Every Variety, in the different Lines.

Also, the Boston Belting Co.'s make of India Rubber Belting, Hose and Steam Packing and Rubber Goods generally.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Rivets, &c.

☞ Wholesale and Retail Buyers will find our Stock, in all Departments, the most extensive in the city, and Prices THE VERY LOWEST.

PURE SPERM OIL,

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TURPENTINE,
ALCOHOL and VARNISH, at
SNODGRASS'
Wholesale and Retail Drug Store.

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Drs. Lighthill & Reid

Have removed their Institute to No. 197 THIRD AVENUE, where they will continue to devote their exclusive attention to the investigation and treatment of all

CHRONIC COMPLAINTS.

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Their Specialty Embraces the Cure of

DEAFNESS,

And all other Diseases of the Ear.

Chronic Catarrh,

*Throat Affections,*

BRONCHIAL TROUBLES,

ASTHMA,

CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

*IMPAIRED SIGHT,*

And All Other Maladies of the Eye.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND DISEASES OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS.

SCROFULA,

And All Other Forms of Skin Diseases.

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,

AND DERANGEMENT OF THE

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Consultation Free!

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

The treatment employed by Drs. L. & R. is entirely original with themselves, perfectly painless, and can be applied at home without interruption to the usual vocations of life. Owing to their extensive practical experience, they are enabled to determine by the first examination whether or not a case can be cured or benefited, and will in no instance accept the treatment a case, when there exists any doubt of ultimate success. Charges made to conform to the exigencies of the times.

DRS. L. & R. are the only acknowledged Scientific Aurists in this country. Where others fail, they

CAN CURE,

As the following certificates of Mr. L. H. Rosenbach, Druggist in this city, and of Miss Mary Jones will testify:

TO THE PUBLIC.

PITTSBURGH, May 8, 1869.

In gratitude for invaluable services received at the hands of Drs. Lighthill and Reid, and with a sincere desire to do good to my afflicted fellows, I make the following statement: For years I have had a very deaf ear—not only embarrassing me very much, but almost amounting to total deafness. The fact of many not aware of my defect of hearing. The sounds in my head were very confusing, and I had serious apprehensions of the total destroying of both ears. I had consulted many physicians, but with no benefit whatever, until I placed myself under the care of Drs. Lighthill and Reid, who restored me to complete hearing, when formerly I could not hear the human voice. Now I can hear even a whisper. Physicians are truly skillful as Drs. L. and R. ought to be known to every one suffering as I had done.

LEWIS H. ROSENBACH,
Druggist,
140 Smithfield street.

Miraculous Cure of Deafness.

MILLTOWN, City, Armstrong Co., Pa., January 25, 1869.

*Drs. Lighthill & Reid, Pittsburgh, Pa.:*

GENTLEMEN:—It affords me extreme pleasure to attest to your almost miraculous skill in the treatment of your several specialties. I have been almost entirely deaf for twenty years, and after having been pronounced incurable by several eminent physicians, was advised to consult you. Upon receiving one application I am entirely relieved, and can hear a whisper distinctly several feet from me. You are at liberty to use this testimonial in any way that, in your opinion, may best subserve your interests and contribute to the relief of afflicted humanity.

MARY JONES.

Heretofore CATARRH has been pronounced incurable, but

DRS. LIGHTHILL & REID

CAN CURE CATARRH IN ITS WORST FORMS.

Under their painless treatment the breath, no matter how offensive, becomes pure and sweet, and all the disagreeable symptoms fade away as does the snow under an April's sun.

Certificate of Rev. Mr. A. H. Waters—Further Testimony of Catarrh Cure.

GENTLEMEN—Language is inadequate to express my gratitude "at your unparalleled success" in the treatment of *my* case. I have suffered with Catarrh for the last ten years, and after having applied to several eminent medical gentlemen, *without experiencing any relief*, was advised to consult you. After being subjected to *two almost painless operations*, you extracted two polypuses, or fleshy tumors, from my nose that have obstructed my breathing for years I most cordially recommend your treatment to all persons similarly afflicted. Very truly, &c.,

REV. A. H. WATERS,
Uniontown, Pa., Feb. 10, 1869.

DRS. LIGHTHILL & REID, No. 197 Third avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CURE OF CATARRH.

Statement of Mr. J. F. Diffenbacher.

PUBLISHER PITTSBURGH RAILROAD GUIDE.

From personal experience, I can most cordially recommend Dr. Lighthill's treatment for the Catarrh, as being painless, efficacious, and one which is permanently beneficial in its results.

This statement is made for the benefit of those similarly affected, and not by solicitation of Dr. Lighthill.

J. F. DIFFENBACHER.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1868.

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NEW CARPETS,

FINE CARPETS,

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MAY 18th, 1869.

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Lowest Prices Ever Offered.

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We are receiving this week by ocean Steamers from England, a Fresh Stock of the Latest and most Beautiful Designs in English Tapestry and Body Brussels, by direct importation from the Manufacturers. We invite the inspection of Housefurnishers, confident that we offer the largest assortment and greatest variety of Elegant Patterns ever brought to this market at the Lowest Prices.

Great inducements are offered in all grades of Ingrains and 3-Plies, it being their constant aim to offer to the multitude the fullest assortment of cheap and serviceable Carpets at Lower Rates than any other House in the Trade.

23 Fifth Avenue.

BRUSSELS CARPETS, VELVETS, &c.

The Latest Arrival from England.

McCallum Brothers, 51 Fifth Avenue,

Have received by Steamers Samaria and Manhattan, the Very Newest Styles of the English Market. They also offer a complete Line of DOMESTIC CARPETING, to which large additions are daily being made.

A DISPLAY OF GOODS

EQUAL TO ANY EVER PRESENTED TO THIS MARKET, AT LOWEST PRICES.

McCallum Bros, 51 Fifth Avenue, between Wood and Smithfield.

CONFECTIONERY.

Sundries, Sundries

3 casks Turkey Prunes;
23 casks Currants, prime;
60 bbls. Pickles, in Vinegar;
100 dozen Pickles, in glass;
100 dozen Tomato Catsup;
50 doz. Walnut and Mushroom Catsup;
100 doz. Pepper Sauce;
75 doz. Assorted Jelly;
25 doz. Blackberry and Raspberry Jam;
1,000 doz. Assorted Canned Goods;
50 cases ½ and ¼ Sardines;
30 cases Brandy Peaches and Cherries
3 cases Durkee's French Mustard;
50 cases Rock Candy;
200 boxes Layer Raisins;

FOR SALE BY

Reymer & Bros.,

NOS. 126 AND 128

WOOD STREET.

SEED POTATOES.

HARRISON,
EARLY GOODRICH,
BUCKEYES, CURSES,
And EARLY ROSE,
Pure Seed, for sale by
J. R. & A. BURDOCH,
113 SMITHFIELD STREET.

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MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED 1856.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - $175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office, No. 88 WATER STREET.

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JNO. McDEVITT.....Vice President.
WM. H. CLANE.....Secretary.
Capt. F. A. DOHRMAN, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.

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